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THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE OF THE NA. and bravado.

tery obtained over the adverse elements. Tropical nations, like their rank vegetation, are take on a harder form, superior energy of character. was the grandest history, in which was nourished the fluence of varied agencies, no breaking up of the gems and gold beneath.

Asia opens to our view a broad territory, a multibut all is still, spread out on a dead level, a calm sea, in darkness and silence. No vital forces remain to better, a more elevated and safe public opinion. keep up the agitation and secure the purity of the

tion is kept up, the fresh waters constantly bubbling | tread safely the narrow path of loyalty. from the deep and clear fountains of society. In our nation the same thought is finely illustrated. The late conflict revealed our strength to ourselves, as well as to other nations. The true metal was tested in the deadly affray, and the nation, instead of being destroyed, as many feared, emerges from the conflict of arms with added vigor.

But the conflict of arms has only prepared the way, secured a fair and open field for the intenser conflict of opinion. Arms are inadequate to settle moral and political questions, though they serve a useful purpose in removing obstacles. These, as we hold, are to be discussed and decided before the high tribunal of the certainly not as a popular judgment, before which the great issues of the hour are now to be brought, can do it.

The questions to be settled embrace all the great issues growing out of the war-questions that are vital to the welfare and permanence of the nationthe currency, the debts incurred by the war, the rehabilitation of the revolted States, and the status of the colored men of the South. These are the great open questions of the hour. That they will finally he settled in favor of liberty and right we have no doubt; but not till thoroughly sifted before the court of the people. Their decision will be final, and will constitute a more important victory than that won by arms. A large party, larger than we usually suppose, will seek to repudiate the national debt, either directly or by incorporating into it the rebel debt, to modify the national banking system; to reinstate the revolted sections in all their rights and property; and finally to deprive the freedmen of their liberty, if possible, but failing in this, to make that liberty valueless by debarring them from the rights of franchise and the

The contest appears ominous if we look at the ele ments of which the opposition is made up. The dangerous classes of the nation are to be combined as never before in our history. The defunct slaveholders, vengeful still, though pliantly yielding to the power of the government, join hands with the aggregations of heathenism, the vice, the filth of Northern cities, and the Catholic voters of all sections. The explosive elements are diffused through society, only awaiting the torch of the incendiary, ready to forward the purposes of the great copperhead party of the nation.

This great party is the hardest feature of the whole ments of truth in the party, crushed by bad principles divided counsels, they have come to appreciate the after the observance of the first Passover. beauties of union; and to be willing to sacrifice all order to secure the grand result of official place and power. As they will now endeavor to secure some of the fragments of their system scattered by the late storm, all their resources will be brought into the contest. It is with them a last chance; failing now, they fail forever. And they are not wanting in the irces of money, talent, shrewdness and boldness. Having just run the ship aground and delivered the helm to pirates, from whom she was rescued only at same leaders have the coolness to declare that they permanent peace with the pirates. All the pirate classes in the country will believe them, and will make one grand rally to place them again in power. This is to be a contest of humanity and right against the combined emissaries of the devil, who seems to be for a time unchained, to take command in person of his forces.

It is a hopeful sign in the conflict that the cloven the avowals, in an undertone, of the reconstructed rebels of the South. They are loyal, but mean to use that loyalty to defeat the great purposes of the government. They hasten to return to the Union, quirements of God in this particular were complied only to obtain a better footing, an ampler fulcrum by lenient treatment of the general government they have exhibited an attitude at once threatening and subservient, which reveal the real character of the plains of Jericho.

Jordan and the first entrance of the people into Cais to send them out as missionaries. For a good education is necessary, both literary and theological, in order to make a good missionary.

Our Missionary eading class in the South. The feature perhaps will thrown on the situation by the rebel conduct. That conduct will aid our cause. In the future as in the congregation in Jerusalem, and had even sent twenty-four ministers and laymen, last February at last februa

Besides these open organizations arrayed against the Nations, like individuals, struggle up to greatness, if loyal people, there are secret orders not less to be they ever reach it. Their entire history can be read feared. The famous Knights of the Golden Circle are the few great crises, the memorable struggles not dead, they do not even sleep, but only watch from through which they have passed. On the plain of their concealed lair the moment to spring upon their ordinary events, a people lives only a surface life, ex. prey. With these three there can be little doubt hibiting none of those great traits of character that are that the Fenians hold some mysterious connection turned up in revolutions, in contests of arms or intel- With different ulterior aims, they hold much in comlect, in the political or social volcanoes of history. The mon. They both hate liberty and the United States

favorable surroundings of a people are often the grand government, and hope in their overthrow to realize obstacles in the way of their success, for power is not their separate purposes. The Fenian movement acquired by floating in the current, but by rowing wears a double face; one looking to Ireland, and the against it. Hence the greatness, power, influence of other to the possibilities of the Catholic interest on nations is generally proportionate, not to the steady this continent. If the Fenians aid in reinstating the and even flow of prosperous events, but to the rebels and copperheads in power, it will be with the intensity, the magnitude of the struggle through stipulation that the Catholic interest in this country which they pass, and to the completeness of the mas- be benefited, perhaps that a war against England be inaugurated to open their way to Ireland. This view of the forces arrayed against liberty de-

weak, and decay early; those nearer the poles, in a mands vigilance on the part of the loyal men to defeat cooler climate, with fewer of the resources of nature the purposes of the enemy. And in our efforts to at hand, compelled to struggle against the elements, counter-work these sinister designs, the right positions should be taken. Political parties are prone to be The Jew sailed on a boisterous sea, rocked by the guided by expediency, rather than justice and the storms of war, rebellion, of invasion and captivity, principles of universal liberty. But this battle finding no rest for the sole of his foot; but with him must be fought out on the issues of righteousness, of justice, of liberty for all men. Taking lower ground hope of redemption for the human race, the moral nothing will be gained even by a victory at the polls. force that was to renew and beautify the face of the The stone of Sisyphus will soon have to be rolled up whole earth. On the other hand, Moab was per- again. But assuming the higher ground, the forces mitted to remain silent on his lees, was "not emptied that seem to oppose will yield to the cause of right, from vessel to vessel," was not carried into captivity, and the triumph of Providence, joined with human and as a result "his taste remained in him and his agency, will become complete in hurling from place scent was not changed "-no great purpose grew up and power whatever may hinder the success of the national cause.

This conflict of ideas, then, may not only be recrust of his civilization disclosed the treasures, the garded as inevitable, but as a want of the nation. In a government like ours these questions can be settled in no other way. Such an adjustment will cost labor tudinous population, almost inexhaustible resources; and care, will stir some bad humors, will in the general effervescence bring some sedimentary matter to the disturbed only at intervals of ages by a tribe here and surface; but trusting to this purifying process of liberty there pressed more than the others, which shoots like | we may anticipate the ejection of the refuse material a baleful meteor across the surface, leaving all again from the body politic and the permanent reign of a

Meantime we are to have a brotherly regard to those who have been in rebellion, and be sure to keep Europe exhibits a different picture. Born in the them in a position where they cannot hurt themselves. great storm that broke up the Roman Empire, she Try the spirits. Let them have the benefits of a sufhas struggled on, growing more powerful as the con- ficiently lengthened probation to obtain an erect poflict deepened. Her vital forces remain; the commo- sition, and that equipoise that will enable them to

> For Zion's Herald. COME THEY NO MORE?

O where are our departed ones, Come they to earth no more, When morning fires or evening suns Shed light on hill and shore-Or when the starry night has spread Its silvery silence wide, Above the mountain's misty head

And o'er the ocean's tide ! No more in mortal form they come From the celestial shore; But often, nearer than we deem,

In spirit forms they stay In night's deep stillness when we dream, And in the busy day. Around our earthly paths they glide,

Although by us unseen; They linger fondly by our side, Beyond the misty screen; But they with brighter vision, gaze Upon their friends below-Companions of their earthly days, Their joys and sorrows know

We may not clasp their hands again, We may not see their smile: We may not hear their song's pure strain, This side the stormless isle But when we reach that sunbright clime And meet them on the shore: We'll catch their smile and voice where time

Shall part loved friends no more! H. B. WARDWELL.

For Zion's Herald.

THOUGHTS FOR THE LORD'S SUPPER. HISTORY OF THE PASSOVER.

In a former article we examined the origin of the Passover. The history of this important Jewish rite is not destitute of interest. The basis of all the information we have in regard to it is found in the Bible. Commencing as it did just on the eve of the departure from Egypt, it has been kept in existence until the Israelites no longer remained a distinct nationality, and even now its annual recurrence is not supposed to pass unobserved.

Clarke tells us, that the first Passover was distinguished from those succeeding in four particulars: 1. case. With some good men who see only the frag- The eating of the lamb in their houses throughout Goshen; 2. Taking the lamb on the tenth day; 3. and worse practice, it has a training and history as The striking of its blood on the door-posts and lintels well as a corps of leaders that render it capable of of their houses; 4. Their eating of it in haste. In great harm. Taught by past defeats the evil of all of these respects there were changes instituted

Great as had been the manifestations of divine such minor considerations as justice, truth, liberty, in power in bringing upon the Egyptians various plagues, yet there was none so terrible and impressive as that which swept away all the first-born of the land, and carried at a single stroke death and desolation to scene should be deeply fixed in the minds of the Hebrews, nor that the rite appointed partly to commemorate this destruction of the enemies of God's people should be vividly remembered. So we read in Num. ix. 2, etc., that in the first month of the the expense of immense treasure and blood, these second year after the children of Israel came out of Egypt, while they were still in the wilderness of alone can save the State, that they only can make a Sinai, the Passover being divinely re-appointed, it was then and there observed with all its rites and

Passover again re-appointed, and the attendant cere-monies all minutely described and enjoined. Still again it was re-appointed in Deut. xvi. 2, etc., and provision made for the manner of its celebration after the Israelites should enter the land of promise. We foot is seen so early. Forewarning forearms us. The see at least from this carefulness on the part of God copperhead does not deign to disguise his purpose to to repeatedly require the observance of the Passover, sead this crusade against liberty unless one chooses a strong intimation of the fact that he considered to be deceived by his glittering generalities about one of the vital ordinances of the Old Testament niversal liberty, while in the same breath is belched dispensation. No noticeable observance of the Passforth his hate of color. Equally imprudent have been over is recorded in the Books of Moses after that

already mentioned. We have reason to suppose that each year during the sojourn of the Hebrews in the wilderness the rewith. It favors this supposition to learn, Joshua v. 10, which to overturn that same Union. Under the etc., that immediately after the miraculous crossing of is just as much our duty to educate our ministry, as it good or ill of the church. Shall we not do well then to

Passing over a long interval of nearly seven hunshow that it has not been a bad policy to give them a dred years from the Passover kept in the plains of Theological schools therefore are a necessity to the slack rope, and to suffer them to display to the world Jericho to the time of Hezekiah, 2 Chron. xxx. 1, work of God, we must have them. And the sooner their real spirit. For the hour they appear to be the etc., and it seems that the people had come to neglect chief speakers, but the opening of Congress will af- the Passover, and probably its celebration was almost ford an opportunity for the other side which will cer- if not entirely abandoned. At least when the pious tainly be improved with the advantage of the light king had determined to re-inaugurate this solemn

kept at the proper time because the priests had not

fully rejected the invitation.

21, etc., 2 Chron. xxxv. 1, etc. This occurred a little | country. more than a hundred years after the time of Hezekiah. It was kept on the legal day, the fourteenth day of the first month. It appears that the nation after the death of Hezekiah had wickedly departed from God, and his law leyan University to get a reasonable share of their had been forgotten, until it was found by Hilkiah the

priest. The reading of this law by the king prouced a wonderful impression in the minds of the ssembled multitudes, and together they turned to late, say \$150,000. The Maine Wesleyan Seminary perform the service required by the God of their fathers. Closely following this, a most notable Pass | the same. The Wilbraham Academy about \$100,000. over was kept by the whole people; so that the sacred penman in describing it, both in Kings and Chronicles, declares that there was no Passover kept like it in Israel from the days of the judges that judged Israel, nor from the days of Samuel the prophet, nor in all the days of the kings of Israel, or of the kings of Judah. It is especially to be remarked that the form of ex-

ression found in 2 Kings xxiii. 22, and 2 Chron. xxxv. 18, clearly proves that, for the most part at least, the Passover, however much neglected, was not for any long time entirely done away from its first appointment to the time of Josiah.

had been passed in bondage, their conquerors had in turn been subverted, the remnant of God's faithful people had been permitted to return to Jerusalem, nd rebuild its walls, and re-erect the temple. Folowing the services incident to the dedication of the temple, we are told the Passover was beld, and the ttendant feast of unleavened bread was kept for seven days with joy; for the Lord had made them joyful, and turned the heart of the King of Assyria unto them, to strengthen their hands in the work of the house of God, the God of Israel.

If we pass from this to the time of Christ, we shall find that the Passover was then celebrated by the Jews. It seems to have been a universal custom among them to observe this feast with peculiar strictness. Christ and his disciples were no exceptions to

the changes to which the Jewish state and government were subject, from time to time, still the observance of the Passover was adhered to with singular constancy. Since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and the consequent dispersion of the Jews, the Passover has been kept by the scattered, wandering representatives of God's ancient people.

In Palestine it has been the custom to eat unleavened bread during seven days, and to refrain from labor the first and last days of the seven. Out of Palestine it has been the custom to eat unleavene bread eight days, and to refrain from labor the first two and the last two days of the eight. The time of the Passover is spent in familiar conversations relating to the national history, in the observance of domestic rites commemorative of the deliverance from Egypt, and the singing of appropriate Psalms.

It is a fact to be observed that since the destruction of the temple by the Romans the offering of the Paschal Lamb has ceased. This fact is a constant and unimpeachable witness of the great truth that the Lamb of God, the great atoning sacrifice for sin, has been slain once for all. The type is no longer needed when that which was prefigured has appeared. Let us rejoice that the blood of Christ, applied to our hearts, shall save us from sin and eternal death.

For Zion's Herald, CONCORD BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

MR. EDITOR :- We would continue to speak briefy of the influences resulting from this institution. It s rapidly changing the current of Methodistic opin ion in regard to ministerial preparation. The plan of sending the young candidate into the work without any previous training is now generally disapoved. Our churches and ministers inquire into the educational advantages the young man has enjoyed, and generally ask whether it would not be well for him to improve himself still more by attending school. The young men have caught the same spirit, and are generally ready to spend their last dollar, if necessary, for the purpose of preparing themselves the better to preach Christ. The old plan of going imediately from the workshop to the pulpit is generally abandoned. The young men say, we want an education for this great work. And the people say, we approve of education; we do not want ignorant nisters. We want pious ministers, and men of learning too. At least we must have as able men as our eighbors have. That means that the young man must go to college and then to the theological school. This the best mode of preparation known to the modern church. And such is the sentiment and practice of the churches generally. And the church that does not come up to this standard loses influence and standing in the community. Any young man who does not aim for this thorough preparation will hereafter suffer in his public character and reputation. I am satisfied the young man had better go to school two or three or even four years longer, and then be gin aright. He will be worth more to the church for so doing. He will respect himself more, and be more

happy in his ministry.

When the Concord Biblical Institute was made enominational institution by the act of the General Conference of 1852, the tide was turned in our favor. The eloquent paragraphs in camp meeting sermon against theological seminaries became inappropriate.

And the matter has gone so far now that theological seminaries are an acknowledged necessity. Very well, it ought to be so. It is God's plan to have an enlightened ministry, not an ignorant one. The work of God cannot go on with an ignorant ministry. It Board want none others, and will have none others. we have them well endowed, and properly managed

the better. There never was a wiser thing done for Methodism and the cause of God than the centenary plan deupon its generals. In this Christian work there is

come to Jerusalem to keep the Passover unto the head and heart. The Western Conferences should Lord God of Israel, it was found that it could not be not have swerved from the plan, especially the connectional feature of it. It will prove bad policy for mselves sufficiently; neither had the the Western brethren themselves; this being so selpeople gathered themselves together at Jerusalem. fish as to absorb all their contributions within their This state of affairs rendered it necessary that procla- own bounds. Evanston is voted off with ten per nation should again be made deferring the Passover cent. Have they not been blessed by the contribuuntil the second month, and calling all the people tions of the East ever since they became a people? o assemble at Jerusalem at that time. No one can Is it gratitude, now that they have become rich and doubt in reading the account of this celebration, strong, to withhold and not generously unite with their which took place according to the requirements of brethren of the East in a great connectional monuthe law, that it must have marked a new era in the ment, in building up our theological schools? They life of every participant and of the Jewish nation. will hardly have the face to come to us for the future Judah and Benjamin were there, and a multitude of for contributions after such an instance of magnapeople, even many of Ephraim, and Manasseh, Issa- nimity. Their course is evidently disloyal to the Genchar and Zebulon and Asher were gathered at Jeru- eral Conference and to the general cause. Still the salem, and did eat the Passover, though many scorn- great majority of the Conferences will hold fast of this noble plan for centenary contributions, and they The next marked celebration of the Passover was will give in a manner worthy of the most powerful n the time of the good king Josiah, 2 Kings xxiii. and numerous Protestant body of Christians in the

As it respects our own institution and this centenary year, I would say that for twenty long years we have waited for its coming. We have magnanimously waited for the Conference Seminaries and the Wesndowments first. We have purposely refrained from distracting the attention of our people from these institutions. The Wesleyan University has received of about \$40,000. The New Hampshire Seminary about We beg our brethren now to let the Centenary Committee, or the plan of the Committee, have its course. Let one half of the centenary contributions go to the connectional objects, reserving one half for approved

In 1857, Mr. Editor, we wrote as follows in your

Allow me to suggest further that the centenary of American Methodism is rapidly approaching. The first Methodist society in this country was formed on Little Pipe Creek, Federal County, Maryland, in the latter part of the year 1765, or first part of 1766. Mr. Asbury says of this society, Vol. III., p. 27, of his Journals, it was "the first society formed in Mary-A little more than a bundred years from the time of Josiah brings us to the time of Ezra. During this eventful period the Jewish powers had been overthrown, Jerusalem had been destroyed, the people had been slain or carried away captive, seventy years had been passed in bondage, their conquerors had in should please to spare us to see that day, we hope to see the New England Biblical Institute on a firm foundation. Men and brethren help! We speak thus early, and claim that the greatest need of New England Methodism is a well endowed, a powerful ical institution.

No higher object can we propose to ourselves than a succession of learned and pious pastors, and flaming missionaries of the cross, whose godly life and persuasive eloquence shall turn the feet of our children into the divine testimonies. If we mistake not, the indi-cations of Providence are entirely clear as to our duty in this matter. Our churches feel the need of a well educated, pious and laborious ministry, and they utter their voice from time to time in no equivocal terms. Our Missionary Board demands such men for its foreign fields, and will send none others, and ou young men themselves feel the need of the highest qualifications. Into the bosoms of many of our people God has poured his abundance, and how can they appropriate it more for the divine glory and the good of man, than by building a school of the prophets which shall be equal to our wants? Let me propose then, to Methodists and friends everywhere, and especially to those of New England, the final establishings and endowments, on this approaching centennia of American Methodism. Let us have something it it monumental of our gratitude to God for the past and of our hope for the future. Let it be connected to the c tional: and let us give an opportunity to all who lov this sacred object, to contribute to it according a God shall give to each a willing heart.

Nearly eight years ago we wrote the above part graphs, and God has brought us precisely to the poin we then anticipated. The church itself in its highest organized capacity has taken the same view. Let the olan of the Centenary Committee be carried out. Let no narrow sectional selfishness be manifested so unduly as to appropriate more for self than we give for the church or the general cause. Facilities for the education of the ministry is the leading object. Let it be nobly, faithfully, loyally sustained. Let us have suitable buildings, and adequate endowments for this great work. Speedily may our children see the day when it will not be needful for them to leave the church of their choice to find appropriate facil ities for such an education as they desire for the sa-

SUGGESTED BY GOUGH'S LECTURE ON "HABIT."

The power of Habit! who can estimate

Its influence on the heart, the hope, the will?

Like ermine snow-flakes, fall they silently,

Each in its tiny place, till mountains great

Of frigid vanity the valleys fill! And madly revel in stark misery!
Bad habits! are not they a hideous hight
Of vain and villanous hypocrisy!—
Snow-white without,—alas! how false within! Just retribution storms, and all is night! Flee! flee! O, tempted soul, from every sin; Crush out the flends of hell, and heaven win! Edward P. Nowell, in Portsmouth Journal.

A MODEL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Mr. EDITOR:—The following is a "Ten Minutea' Essay," ead at the Annual Sunday School Convention for the Lynu pistrict New England Conference, Oct, 25th. Upon motion y the Presiding Elder of the district, a copy was requested r publication in Zion's Herald. Incomplete as it of ne sity is from my limitations, I send it to you as read. To give a complete picture of the Model Sunday School, one must write a volume.

J. S. B. nust write a volume.

J. S. B.

A well organized, flourishing Sunday School is es-

sential to a good, growing, gracious church. It is not a bit of poetry merely, that we often repeat, "The Sunday School is the nursery of the church." For the last twenty years our increase in church membership has come largely from the Sunday School. It will continue to be more and more so. The ministry with only here and there an exception; the most intelligent, reliable, efficient, and spiritual of the laity, are and will ever be from converted Sunday Schoo

During the last eighteen years the increase church members is reported to have been 280,773. Within the same years, from 1847 to 1864 inclusive, there have been 285,730 conversions in the Sunday number of deaths, more than 5,000 to be sure, yet no growth is from this one prolific source. It would have been much more apparent and striking if the year '58, following the revival of '57, had been left out of it, looks as though the woodcocks had hammered the count; when the number of Sunday School con- their saucy little bills into it everywhere, - will be versions were 32,315, while the increase in church membership ran up to the astonishing figures of 136,-036! In the good or ill of the Sunday School, is the look to its interests, great and small, more constantly

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN EFFICIENT OR MODEL SUNDAY SCHOOL?

As we cannot present a complete picture without greatly exceeding our allotted time, we propose to direct your attention to what we deem the vital point. The efficiency of an army, (having given these three

piety for a Superintendent. You may remember Give us this formula: Superintendent-Teacherthat Napoleon said to Ney upon the occasion of the Scholar-Superintendent "A No. 1," and teacher and retreat from Moscow, "an army of deer led by a scholar may vary from one to twenty; a first class Sunlion, is better than an army of lions led by a deer.' day School will follow. There will be good, regular, Some common school teachers succeed in having an prompt attendance, order, unfaltering interest, enthusiastic, exciting, profitable concerts without dissiimber you give them. Others will make any school pation; well selected, well preserved, well read lia bad one in two months. School committees knew braries; conversions to be reported nearly or quite this very well.

Some of our generals in our late war had remark-

idan's men are thrown into a panic, and there is a disraceful, pellmell stampede when Sheridan is away. The man who has capacity, tact and fire to make a pressions, What an extraordinary school, -not, what good general, overseer of a large manufactory, or to a wonderful man. conduct a heavy mercantile business with twenty or two hundred subordinates, with some knowledge of the Scriptures and piety added, will make a good Superintendent. Horace says, " Pata nascitur, non it." So a Superintendent is born, not made. We want, and in order to the highest success must have, our ablest men at the head of our Sunday Schools. We hope we shall not be misunderstood in giving t as our opinion, that in a superintendent, capacity,

faculty, tact, are more important to success than piety. The most successful generals in our anti-slavery war were not more patriotic, anti-slavery, Christian, than those who failed; than thousands of well educated and highly cultivated privates who would have failed. The most important qualification in a teacher

is intelligent piety.

The duties of a Superintendent are such as denand these high qualities to which we allude. He needs the genius of a general, or overseer of a large nanufactory, to select, place and change his teachers; (and in a Model Sunday School, the Superintendent nust not only be permitted, but must actually do this work without let or interference); to take the coarse, oisterous, headstrong street boy, and the sensitive, imid lad; the romping, half rained girl, and the refined, educated miss, and all intermediate grades, and so bring together harmonious elements and uniting opposites, that throughout the heterogeneous mass

there may be accord and amity. He must possess extraordinary capacity for government. A man "born to rule," yet ruling so easily and naturally that no one is unpleasantly consciou of being ruled. There must be first of all the gov ernment of himself. No man can successfully and well direct and control others until there be first and always, self-control, self-possession. This first point in good government is possessed by few men. Yet if any man will rule others, he must first learn to rule any man will rule others, he must first learn to rule himself. "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

When he has made use of the best material at his when he has made use of the best material at his has made

ed, bigoted, lawless and not very pious teachers to ble utterance. control, which not unfrequently proves a hard task. Harder because they are, some of them older, and

recision, order, obedience almost military. It is not difficult for such a man as we have described to con trol perfectly-and if perfectly, the more easily-s school of two or four hundred. Let his commands be given in a mild, yet prompt, decided, curt manner, and they will be obeyed. Let them be given in an imploring, drawling tone, as he did not half expect to be obeyed, and the ill-mannered boys and girls who have h d no proper training, will laugh him in the face. The Superintendent must give few and reasonable commands; must not threaten or scold; must not bluster or make a show of himself; must be everywhere and see every thing; attend personally to all matters of the school, great or small, and yet must not appear to do all this. He must not talk much but when he does speak he must be at once obeyed When a horse has once mastered his driver, there is no hope of him but in changing owners, and he will eed a Rarey thereafter. .

It is not necessary that the Superintendent be learned man, a cultivated man, or a devout man, but a successful man he must be if you would have a perfect Superintendent. A man fruitful in resources; of omnipotent will; persistent to who in business matters takes hold of what seem to other men impossibilities, and proves them possible and practicable; a man who is a match for events and equal to any exigency. Do not meet me by saying such men are not to be found. Our successful business men are such, and these are the men we want for Superintendents; not our real good, kind, clever, inefficient men, who are full of sympathy and good works, helping everybody in the neighborhood, while their own affairs go to ruin; tender and gentle-hearted as a woman, "who would not needlessly set foot upon a worm." Such men may secure love from the good and susceptible, but cannot command respect and obedience from a school of all sorts; there is n

command or drive in them.

Another difficult work which the Sup as to do, is to arrange and manage the concert. But we do not propose to discuss this point. We have lwelt upon this matter because, as we said in the beinning, we deem it all important. If there are Superintendents here who know their schools are not a occess, and not liking to take all the blame to themselves, they may not be willing to allow our premises But it is no special disrespect or even discredit to any individual, as a man or a Christian, to say, he cannot be a successful Superintendent. Superior he may be in head and in heart, a man every inch of him, body. mind and soul, and yet be as utterly unable to organize and carry forward, or conduct after organizati a perfect Sunday School as I should be to conduct a bank, superintend and manage the largest shoe manufactory of your city, command a fleet or navy.

The first grand requisite to a Model Sunday Sch

is a Model Superintendent; the second is a Model Superintendent; the third is a Model Superintendent! The remaining material may be almost anything you please, in nine cases out of amose any-thing you please, in nine cases out of the a Model School will follow. The skillful mechanic, give him time and money, will build for you a splendid mansion from what looks exceeding ugly and unpromising in the and the tangled-grained maple which, when you split the most beautiful and admired of all.

I have left myself no time to delineate otherwise I have left myself no time to delineate otherwise a Model Sunday School. Nor am I sure it would be either an easy or a profitable task. Give us twenty successful Sunday Schools, such, in the highest sense of the term, and no two shall be alike. A few leading general characteristics might be mentioned; but it is not with Sunday Schools as in Chemistry. No man can write the unvarying formula. Many men, built on the "Iron Bedstead" principle, like "Old Regular Habits," make this mistake. The chemist knows that C-12 H-10 O-10 is starch; and this is invariably the composition silver starch. Vary the bydrogen, the oxygen or the carbon, and we have entirely different results. C-12, H-11, O-11 (so alight a change) is gum Arabic. C-12, H-11, O-9 is common cane sugar, and

| past we shall be not a little indebted to rebel rashness | out letters to Ephraim and Manasseh that they should | Cleveland, Ohio. It has the entire approval of my to secure a man of talent and tact, capacity and | C-4, H-6, C 2 is alcohol. Not so the Sunday School. every month. Parents, teachers and scholars will possess a deep and abiding interest, and have such a moving sense of individual responsibility as they would possess under no other leadership. And all this will be so secured that the Superintendent will work the noiseless machinery while he himself stands behind the sense of ably bold, heroic, spirited, daring soldiers. But Sher- moving sense of individual responsibility as they would The lion returning, the frightened deer turn upon noiseless machinery while he himself stands behind their pursuers, and drive every thing before them. the screen. Strangers visiting will say from first im-

For Zion's Heraid.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

About three years ago, a young man of frugal habits and Christian character, prompted by religious convictions, enlisted in the service of his country. Before leaving he made his will, by which, in the event of his death, the sum of seven hundred dollars was given to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, three hundred dollars to the American Bible Society, and the balance of his estate to his father. The hardship and exposure of the military service at length broke down his constitution, until the spring of this year, when he exchanged the conflicts of life for the rest of heaven. The will has been approved and the bequests will soon be paid.

The name of this noble young man is Andrew J. Voter, a member of the Methodist Church at Farmngton, Me., where he was converted and where his parents reside. He was a young man of rare excelence, quiet and unpretending, but a sincere and earnest Christian; the church can ill afford to lose such choice spirits. May the noble example stimulate others to like noble deeds; and may God comfort the bereaved parents and sanctify the bitter cup to their sp ritual good.

October 23, 1865,

PRAYER, PRAISE AND MUSIC IN CHRIS-TIAN WORSHIP.

Prayer has a prominence in Christian worship it never had before. We use the word not simply to signify supplication, which is only a small part of prayer, but as including adoration and homage and ascriptions of praise, in which worship distinctively ascriptions of praise, in which worship distinctively consists. Praise is a part of prayer, and prayer is a part of praise. Indeed, everything in divine service may be considered as only modifications and various

ommand, he will often have not a few narrow mindd, bigoted, lawless and not very pious teachers to
ontrol, which not unfrequently proves a hard task.

Harder because they are, some of them older, and older or younger, in many instances, in their own conceit, wiser than the Superintendent, and perfectly competent to give advice and criticism on all matters.

We saut out the work and show obelsance to doc, but by our posture we express our participation in the boundary of the stand up to praise the Lord, and make the psalm our own, following the words and adopting the music as the expression of the standard o

> For the expression of adoration and praise, and the ove and joyfulness of Christian worship, singing and nusic are needed in the largest measure. Music was a chief constituent in the worship of the Jewish church, and it is more important now. It is capable of filling, and is destined to fill, a nobler place and to make our pure and simple services more impressive and inspiring than the most gorgeous rites of baptized

> Much has been said, of late, of the participation of the congregation in the service of song, and it cannot be too earnestly insisted upon. But it must not be supposed that in urging congregational singing we lay less stress on the part which belongs to music, as lay less stress on the part which belongs to music, as such, in our devotions. Lest it should be thought, by making such a large collection of psalms, that only singing was to be used in worship, it was not enough that directions to praise God with the harp and various instruments were distributed through the Psalter, but the Holy Spirit closed the collection with the resonant command: "Praise God with the sound of the trumpet, with the psaltery and harp, with stringed instruments and organs; praise him upon the loud cymbals, upon the high sounding cymbals; let everything that hath breath [with every instrument capable of music] praise the Lord."

> thing that hath breath [with every instrument capable of music] praise the Lord."
>
> The spontaneous utterance of deep emotion is not in speech or in song, but in simple sound. Articulate language is not capable of expressing the utmost solemnity of feeling. There are delicate shades of emotion which can only be breathed out in sighs and interpreted by music. And yet, instead of recognizing, as the Scriptures do, that the highest praise cannot be uttered by the voice, some hesitate about making instruments even adjuncts to singing. That grand Christian instrument, the organ is employed grand Christian instrument, the organ, is employed rather to aid our voices and produce emotions suitable for worship, than to give expression to them, as the only channel capable of pouring out in full vol-ume the praises of the congregation.

> Now in the service arranged by special divine di-rection music held a prominent part. The psalms were probably never sung by voices alone. Suitable persons were trained to "play skillfully and make a persons were trained to "play skillfully and make a loud noise." Not a few psalms were composed music and words together, the music, it would seem, being written first, and the words adapted to it. Directions are given in the titles of many psalms for the instrumentation by which they were to be performed. And mentation by which they were to be performed. And the notes which David composed were as truly in-spired as the verses. He took his harp and struck off the sounds which expressed his spiritual emotions. And only when those sounds were again awakened was the psalm truly repeated. David, like Beetho-ven, could not express the spiritual thoughts within him by words. Music was to both of them the natural

guage is only an inferior sort of music. Words are sounds articulated; sounds with suitable joints and hinges, to turn this way and that. Musical notation is a universal alphabet. Letters are a kind of musical signs, signs what sounds to make; and speaking is simply making sounds. The value and meaning and expressiveness is wholly in the sound, not in the letters. And however the most exultant sound can be produced, by one word, by many words wrought into an eloquent period, by peculiar words rythmically connected and welded into a song or psalm, or by the melting of words together, the hinges and joints being loosened and the full volume of sound rolling continuously along; however the sounds of praise can best be uttered, in that way they are to be uttered. We may employ our own voices, or call to our aid the more expressive vocal organs of others; or, if we can find no human throat sufficiently sonorous, we may go abroad into nature and discover what God has made for this purpose, and contrive in a grander organ all the possibilities of sound. The mightiest instrument is but a magnified voice; it is speaking through a thousand instead of through one windpipe. And the flexible muscles of a human throat are no more truly God's workmanship, nor more truly designed for praising him, than the organ constructed by the intelligence God has given to that end. God has established the laws of sound and the resonant qualities of certain materials, and taught man to combine them for the praise of his glory. And we might as properly be precluded from assisting the sight of our eyes by lenses as from assisting the sight of our eyes by lenses as from assisting the sight of our eyes by lenses as from assisting the sight of the soul by instruments.

It is the heart which sings in praising God, not the

CARRY RELIGION INTO BUSINESS.

Let no calculation of advantage or profit, no keen-Let no calculation of advantage to phonomers of competition, induce the merchant, the manufacturer, or the tradesman to neglect the indication of right and wrong furnished by the ready application of "The Royal Law" by conscience. You are not nere money-getters or money-worshipers. If gain s to be gotten, it must come with God's blessing and is to be gotten, it must come with God's blessing and consistently with the obligations and professions of a disciple of Christ. For the religion of Jesus Christ is not for holy days and holy places only—a few times and seasons and duties and relations and circumstanuties, its most trival occurrences A religion not to be donned and doffed at pleasure not to be reserved for out-of-the-way and exceptiona cases, as too sublime, too subtle, too transcendental for daily wear and tear; but a religion to regulate our most secular engagements, and among them the commerce of the merchant prince and the sales of the

The religion of Christ is a religion for ledgers and counters, no less than for churches and death-beds.

And because professors of Christ's religion forget this, they are stumbling-blocks to weak brethren and to a sneering world. The men who brand religion as "cant," and its professors as "puritans" and "saints," are triumphant at the exposure of some petty fraud or wholesale trickery of some loud professor whose religion is too high and transcendental to take cognizance of, or to enter into his commercial dealings. A good church goer this a strong Sabba-tarian, staunch to his Protestantism, may be a comunicant, well versed in Creeds, and Articles and Confessions of Faith, texts at his fingers' ends-"made up" on the Calvinistic and Arminian "made up" on the Calvinistic and Arminian Controversy—knows the pros and cons of the Establishment question—gives his judgment of a sermon, like a theological oracle, as regularly as he hears one. But we have a bargain to strike with him. We stand at his counter to lay out a few shillings. We must keep our eyes open, and have our wits about us. "The Royal Law" has no place here. He has family prayer up stairs. He was demure and sanctimonious, even to grimmen as we looked at him in his near hot. prayer up stairs. He was demure and sanctimonious, even to grimace, as we looked at him in his pew but yesterday. But he seems to have possessed himself of a dispensation from God or priest or minister, as to this "Royal Law." He has, it should appear, a plenary indulgence exempting him from the Golden Rule, and allowing him in WHITE LYING over his counter. And he will put us off with a packet of adulterated goods, with an unruffled conscience and complacent courtesy; and stamp on an inferior article produced perhaps within his own four walls, the name of an perhaps within his own four walls, the name of an eminent manufacturer. Such unsound professors have need to be reminded that neither Calvinism nor any other ism in the head or on the tongue will pass muster. Church membership, household forms, will not prove them Christ's. "A false balance is abomination to the Lord, and they that deal truly are his de-light." "Shall I count them pure with the unjust balances, and clean with the deceitful weights?"—

Reader, you hope very likely to be a real Christian

Reader, you hope very likely to be a real Christian some time, and fit to go to heaven. You hope to repent and believe on Christ, and have a good hope before you die. But why not to-day?

What is to prevent you? Why should you wait any longer? Why not this day awake and call upon your God, and resolve that you will sleep no longer? I set before you an open door. I set before you Jesus Christ the Saviour, who died to make atonement for sinners, Jesus who is able to save to the ut-termost, Jesus willing to receive. The hand that was nailed to the cross is held out to you in mercy. was nailed to the cross is held out to you in mercy. The eye that wept over Jerusalem is looking on you with pity. The voice that has said to many a wanderer, "Thy sins are forgiven," is saying to you, "Come to me." Go to Jesus first and foremost, if you would know what step to take. Think not to wait for repentance and faith and a new heart, but go to him just as you are. O, awake thou that sleepest, and Christ shall give thee light. Why not today?

day!
Sun, moon, and stars are all witnessing against God's ordinances. you; they continue according to God's ordinances, and you are ever transgressing them. The grass, the birds, the very worms of the earth, are all witnessing against you; they fill their place in the creation, and you do not. Sabbaths and ordinances are continually witnessing against you; they are ever proclaiming that there is a God and a judgment, and you are liv-ing as if there were none. The tears and prayers of godly relations are witnessing against you; others are sorrowfully thinking you have a soul, though you eem to forget it. The very gravestones that you see every week are witnessing against you; they are illently witnessing, "Life is uncertain, time is short, the resurrection is yet to come, the Lord is at hand" All, all are saying, Awake, awake, awake! O, readhappy. And why not to day !- Rev. J. C. Rule.

Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boron Journal, speaks thus of our Sunday Schools: "There is no denomination among us that run Sunday Schools with the efficiency and success of the Methodist Church. As Wesley said when giving the secret of the power of Methodism: 'We are all at it and always at it.' They publish their own Sunday School religious books, and their own Sunday School juvenile papers. They have a denominational Sunday School juvenile papers. They have a denominational Sunday School organization and a Secretary to take charge of it. The Secretary touches every Sunday School in the land, and draws contributions to the general treasury from every school small and large. An annual meeting is held of all the schools. It was held for this city yesterday. The largest churches in New York over-flowed with children and their friends. Flowers, contributions, songs, gladness, hilarity and universal hey were not as popular as now."

Many young men have fathers that are well off, and they have no ambition, and no particular prospect. They scorn a trade. A man that is too well-born for a trade is very well-born for a gallows! Thousands of parents who, by industry, have gained a position which enables them to destroy their children, take the surest means of accomplishing their destruction by encouraging them in idleness, and allowing them to grow up with a feeling of contempt for labor. No child ought to be reared to feel that it is disgraceful to work at whatever manual labor best suits his talents, no matter if his father is a minister, or a lawyer, or a Senator, or the President of the United States. Many young men are looking forward upon life with the general idea that they are going to enjoy themselves. They are provided with all needful physical comforts, and they mean to be happy. They have no trade. They slight their profession. Their whole governing principle in life is to shirk anything like work; and they expect to have enjoyment without industry. But no man in this world will be happy who violates the fundamental law of industry. You must work, if you are going to be a happy man. I know you think it is hard; but if God had meant that you should be a butterfly, you would have been happy. Many young men have fathers that are well off, and ginning of the history of the race it may have been a curse that doomed man to work; but, thank God, it has been changed to a blessing now. And the baptism of work is a baptism of blessing.—H. W. Beecher.

That a man should be just and respectable toward all mankind, he must first begin with himself. A man—so to speak—who is not able to make a bow to his own conscience every morning is hardly in a condition to respectfully salute the world at any other time of the day.

HELP THE NEEDY AND WORTHY. At a meeting of several friends of Rev. Joseph Marsh, held in Boston, Oct. 31, 1865, it was unanimously agreed to publish the following statement as a part of a plan of a testimonial in favor of this much esteemed brother and minister.

FREDERICK UPHAM, Chairman.

L. CROWELL, Secretary.

REV. JOSEPH MARSH, of Sandwich, has come to the REV. JOSEPH MARSH, of Sandwich, has come to the fiftisth or semi-centennial year of his ministry as a Local Preacher of the Methodist Church. He is very extensively known, especially in the New England and Providence Conferences, as a faithful, self-denying and powerful preacher of the gospel. It is believed that he has preached more sermons in the last fifty years than any other local preacher in the country. He has been instrumental in laying the foundation of several important churches, particularly in Malden and East Cambridge, Mass, and in Jersey City, N. J. He has almost always had some charge in his care, or has gratuitously supplied upon circuits with the Conference preachers, and has been a liberal supporter of all good causes, having expended at least three thousand dollars in support of the M. E. Church.

Bro. Marsh has been a bold and fearless advocate of all

rch. ro. Marsh has been a bold and fearless advocate of all Bro. Marsh has been a bold and fearless advocate of all the great reforms of his time. At the risk of life, and in the midst of threats and stoning, he has stood as a pioneer in behalf of temperance, Protestantism and human freedom. Afflictive providences have attended him, involving his family in much innocent suffering. Very recently he has lost the companion of his life, and now in his seventieth year he is destitute of the means of support. He has a nominal title to a house in Sandwich, which is heavily mortgaged. It is hoped that his many friends will cordially welcome a proposition to unite in an effort or raise at least tree shores.

heavily mortgaged. It is hoped that his many friends will cordially welcome a proposition to unite in an effort to raise at least two thousand dollars to secure to him the peaceful possession of his homestead for life.

In view of the facts above stated, and in consideration of his many and useful labors, his great moral and Christian excellence, and his actual wauts, after due consideration of this important matter, we make this public statement, and most earnestly invite all of his friends, wherever they may reside, especially those living in places that they may reside, especially those living in places that have received benefit from his labors and ministry, to conhave received benefit from his labors and ministry, to contribute to this object. We solicit of the pastors, local preachers, official boards and others, a consideration of this subject, that the last days of this excellent brother and faithful man of God may not be rendered gloomy by the pressure of temporal want. Br. Franklin Rand, the Agent of Zion's Herald, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston, has been appointed Treasurer, to whom money raised car be sent directly, or through the hands of Wm. C. Brown, Esq.. Boston, Josiah Foster, Esq., Sandwich, Rev F Upham, D.D., Taunton, or Rev. Daniel Wise, D.D., 200 Mulberry Street, New York.

F. UPHAM, Josiah Brackett, Wm. C. Brown, James P. Magke, FRANKLIN RAND, WILBUR F. HAVEN, WM. V. MORRISON,

Boston, Oct 31, 1865.

We append the following from the official Board of th M. E. Church at Sandwich, Mass., which they forwarded with a request for publication :

We, the members of the Official Board of the M. E. Charch in Sandwich, desire to tender our deepest sympathy and sincere condolence through your paper to our afflicted brother, Rev. Joseph Marsh, formerly of Sandwich, now of New Bedford, who has lost his excellent wife by by death, which took place at the Fourth Street Methodist parsonage, New Bedford, on the 9th of October. We do this the more regulity and cheeffully because our dear death. as parsonage, see Bedner, on the state of the order. We do this the more readily and cheerfully because our dear brother lived among us for twenty eight years, and was very efficient in building up the church in this place by his earnest preaching and wise counsels in our Board, for which we owe him no small debt of gratitude; and we earnestly desire in this hour of his affliction to show some

tangible token of the same.

For fifty years our brother has been incessant in pulp labors among the poorer societies, for the most part at his own expense, probably the only local preacher in the world of whom this can be said; and in addition to this his voice has been leard in every town in this county it favor of universal freedom and temperance; amid buffet ings, threats, and even stoning; but like a rock in the see great expense in the cause of truth and right, long famil afflictions, together with some losses, he is so circu stanced that one of the principal members of the Pro dence Conference proposed to give him a New England donation. We second that motion, and hope it will be done, that the last days of our giant brother may be made comfortable, for he is worthy. Sandwich, Oct., 1865. A. F. Sherman, Sec'y.

LYNN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL' CON-

MR. EDITOR :- I suppose ere this reaches you for pu lication, that most of your readers will have learned by the daily papers that the above Convention has been held, and was on the whole a success. It becomes my duty by a vote of the Convention to send you some account of its doings. The Convention met according to notice, Wednesday, 25th ult., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Lynn. Previous to the organization of the Convention a praye meeting was held in the vestry. It was a season of graciou ces and a good preparation for the services that fol lowed. The Convention was organized by the choice of Ferdinand Rodliff, of Lowell, for President; B. K. Prentiss, of Lynn, Liverus Hull, of Charlestown, and J. F. Almy, of Salem, for Vice Presidents. Rev. J. A. Ames, of Newburyport, and Cyrus Houghton, of Lynn, for Se retaries. Rev. A. D. Sargeant gave an account of the condition of Sunday Schools on his district, closing with

condition of Sanday Seniors of his district, closing with some practical suggestions.

The programme arranged by the committee was then taken up, and the essays and discussions were of interest to all interested in Sunday School matters. The essay by Bro. J. S. Barrows, of Charlestown, on "The Model Sunday School," and the one by Bro. McKeown, o Lowell, on "The best Method of retaining the Olde Scholars in the Sunday School," were requested to published in Zion's Herald, so that your readers will e oy reading the good things we heard read, and be pe

nitted to ponder upon the strong points they made.

Much that was said and done at this Convention passed the following vote in regard to the next annual gathering, viz., "That the ministers who next year are stationed at Trinity Church, Charlestown, and St. Paul's Church, Lowell, together with Hon. T. P. Richardson, of Lynn, be a committee to arrange for the next annual Convention." Resolutions were also passed thanking St. Paul's Church for so liberally entertaining their guests, and to Mr. Prescott, Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad, for his kindness in reducing fare and providing an extra train.

Newburyport Oct 27. following vote in regard to the next anni xtra train. Newburyport, Oct. 27.

BOSTON DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CON

An interesting and profitable gathering of the friends of Sunday Schools on this district was held last Wednesday, in the Walnut Street Church, Chelsea, Bro. Edward H. Dunn, presiding, assisted by an able corps of Vice Presidents. Interspersed by and commencing with, devotional services, various topics touching the success and the lack of the same, in Sunday Schools, were dis cussed freely and ably.

The difficulties in conducting schools were shown to be unavoidable, but greatly obviated by hearty devotedness to God and the work of enlisting the young in the

love of the Saviour.

The training required by the times was shown by Bro A. F. Bailey to consist in a more vigorous effort to cultivate the passive human virtues, now so much eclipsed by the active virtues—the whole heart needing greater development under the incomparable intellectual training of the day.

The necessity and practicability of revivals in our Sun The necessity and practicability of revivals in our Sur

The necessity and practicability of revivals in our Sunday Schools was ably urged in an essay by Dr. J. B. Treadwell, and seconded heartily by several of the brethren in the ministry as well as laity.

Bro. T. W. Bishop photographed in beautiful style, the Model Sunday School Teacher, leaving us completely enamored with the faithful, diligent, loving preceptor of the Sunday School class. This picture, so well taken, was touched up neatly by some brethren who were so full of admiration that they could not help speaking.

The essential connection of the temperance cause with

The essential connection of the temperance cause with the church, but mainly with the Sunday School, was then enforced in a strong but discriminating essay by Dr. Packard. His hard hits at the tendency to leave the mater in the hands of outside organizations called forth some protests here and there, as usual when men don't under

protests here and there, as usual when men don't understand each other fully.

It ought to be said, that the District Committee threw a little of cheerfulness into the proceedings by announces the schools on the disme six hundred.

The evening session of the Convention was numer

ly attended, as large numbers of people from abroad re-mained to enjoy the superb hospitality of the Walnui Street people. At least two hundred sat down to one of skilful cooks and generous hearts could provide. The skilful cooks and generous hearts could provide. The society entertaining the Convention certainly added to its well deserved fame for appreciating and supplying the wants of hungry mortals.

The evening exercises were agreeably diversified by charming singing furnished by a large choir of Sabbath School children. It was a real treat to witness the heartiness with which they sung, and the excellent musical talant syinced. wants of hungry mortals.

The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hascall, presiding Elder of the Boston District. Bro. Ames, of Chelsea, made an address, which was followed by another from Edwin Wright, of Boston, on the neglected children of our cities, illustrated with a variety of interesting and thrilling facts which had come under the observation of the speaker.

On the whole, the Convention was a success, and de rates the possibibility of holding a profitable an-resting Sunday School Convention on Boston Dis

THE NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, through the columns your paper, to call the attention of the preachers at churches, in the Conferences which patronize this Societ to the importance of giving it a prompt and liberal supports.

ently, at every meeting of the Board of Manag Recently, at every meeting of the Board of Managornew applications have been received from worthy youn men; and while Providence is constantly pouring wealt into the hands of our people, we dare not refuse these calls. We tell the Principals of our educational institt tions to furnish proper candidates, candidates who have the required talents, and deep piety, and they shall have assistance. The church needs well trained pastors, an we respectfully and earnestly request her to furnish, i part, the means for their education.

The Conferences have assumed the apportion people of the conference have a supportion to the conference and the conference have a support of the conference and the conference have a support of the conference and the conference have a conference and the conference are conference and the conference are conference as the conference and the conference are conference are conference and the conference are conference and the conference are conference and the conference are conference are conference and conference are conference are conference and conference are conference and confe

The Conferences have assumed the apportionments, sugested by the Society, and have ordered collections to taken for it in all the congregations. Facts indicate the our people are in sympathy with the general objects this Society, and we believe they will generously contrate for the contract of the con

Lynn, Nov. 2. THE BEST METHOD

TO CONDUCT THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY. To conduct the Sunday school Library.

To place all books of a size together in the "case."

Number them inside and out, well, and in order. Then catalogue them alphabetically, and by numbers also, leaving off "the" in the title. Have the catalogue printed in tract form, (several hundred) for the use of the scholars. Also, post up one in entry of the meeting house, plainly written, and figured on the left, for public information. Each scholar will have several chosen numbers on a bit of paper ready to give his Librarian when he comes around during the school hour. No trouble or confusion in this way, for the Librarian records the classes by numbers, or the Librarian records the classes by numbers, the keeps account of each book with each scholar, and does all the walking to and fro, and keeps the case locked from others, and feels responsible for the books if he has

om others, and need to right to fine delinquents.

A good library should be carefully managed. If it is worth while to have one at all, system in that thing is the appear in the end.

Noah Perrin.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1865. Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance. *All papers stopped at the expiration of the term of sub scription as given with the printed address.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

History is a very interesting study; rightly investigated it is one of the most profitable of studies. In an important sense God is in history, revealing and illustrating some one or more of the great moral principles of his government. Adhering to the principles of justice and truth, empires and nations rise and dourish. The same is true of individuals. When cause. We can deceive ourselves in this matter, and they become oppressive, and violators of the law of live on under a fearful delusion that we are not rerighteousness, they begin to fall. As they may be sponsible, that we have no influence, and can d centuries in coming to their greatest elevation, so they nothing; but God knows that the truth is far other may be a long time in going down; or they may be wise. "Be not deceived. God is not mocked."

of history is to trace the hand of God in the events | Scriptures already quoted. "To him that knoweth which it records, and to see how completely in the to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." Nov end he vindicates the truth of the declaration, that one unfaithful soul in the church may destroy Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a re- much good. It is even so; indeed it cannot be oth proach to any people." What a great pity it is that tatesmen and politicians do not better understand ize all the good that a score of others in the church this, that "promotion cometh neither from the east may seek to accomplish; he may even, like Achan in nor from the west, nor from the south; but God is the camp of Israel, cause the people of the Lord the judge; he putteth down one and setteth up an- be defeated and put to inglorious flight before their other." It is important that one should read history enemies. It is a fearful thing for one to be an idle in this faith and in this spirit. Indeed it is of but in the Lord's vineyard. How God loathes the luke of little use to read it in any other spirit. Parents warm and threatens to spew them out of his mouth should teach their children and teachers their pupils, because they are lukewarm. No wonder; for the how to read history in order to find illustrations of not only do no good themselves, but destroy much the principles of the divine government.

history were substituted for the light, trashy, novel that are entering to go in. Awful situation! What and fictitious reading with which this age is so terribly a fearful account such will have to render! Wha afflicted. The attention of the young, especially of young men, should be early turned into that line of not, they seem to know it not ! reading and study. Whoever labors successfully in drawing the attention of children and youth in this churches, in all communities even, nay in all th direction, and thus helps them to acquire a taste and land, especially at the present time; and every prea love for historic reading, will accomplish for them a fessing Christian, every church member, ought to great and a good work. Ministers in their pastoral work, Sunday School teachers, teachers of our public are you doing it? if not, will you do it, and will you and high schools, might effect great good by giving special attention to this subject. We can only make the suggestion here, but hope it will be received and

practically adopted by all the wise. most important, and should be carefully read by the questions. Let us therefore seek a revival first, an American youth before they pass to the reading of seek it now and constantly, until the Lord come an nore ancient or more remote histories. As we are now rain righteousness upon us. Remember, dear reade writing for the special benefit of young men, we will that personal, individual responsibility which rest venture to name what we regard as the best books on this subject. We recommend to them therefore Ban-off by ignoring it or closing your eyes to the fact croft's and Hildreth's Histories of the United States. Your conscience should not feel at ease, if under the They are rather extensive, but as they treat of our native land and the history of our republican government, we think both should be carefully studied by

Next to our own country, the history of England. the mother country, should claim our attention. Next to England the history of France, then the other European nations in the order of their importance. This will do very well for modern history, but modern history alone will not be sufficient. The present cannot be thoroughly understood without some knowledge of the past. Of ancient history, the history of the Jews taken in connection with the Scriptures, will throw most light on the true path of nations on their way either to greatness or to ruin. Next in importance to the Jewish nation are Greece and Rome. A general knowledge of them is of great importance to every intelligent student of history. It is needless perhaps to specify more, as we have already designated a great amount of reading. Yet every young man who economizes his leisure moments can in a little while accomplish all that we have suggested. By the time he has done this he will be prepared to direct very well his own steps in regard to what remains. He will also have acquired a taste for this kind of reading which he will be very likely to continue without any exhortation from friends,

Where one has not the time to read the larger works of Gibbon, Hume and others, he should seek for the best abridgment of them. This work has weighty responsibilities, and in these times of stirring been partly accomplished already, but there is still more work of this kind to be done. The Harpers have published "S:udents' Histories" of Greece, of Rome, of England and of France, which are excellent condensations of the more elaborate and extensive originals. We sincerely hope they will continue this work until they have completed the histories of the most important countries both ancient and modern. They have on hand students' editions of Smith's History of Greece;" of "Liddell's History of Rome;" of "Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire;" of "Hume's History of England," and also of the "History of France."

We want also for those who have not time to read the larger works, the "Students' Merivale," to suppliment Gibbon. We want a students' England as complete as the students' France, and so on through the whole range of historic works. Where one has time to read the larger work in any case we advise him to do so; but where he has not time, let him seek a general knowledge from some well prepared abridgment, in which the main features of the large history have been retained.

In closing this article we say to every young man turn from your light, trashy, fictitious reading, to the substantial, instructive and strengthening reading of true history.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

There is a great tendency is this country-proba bly in all countries-to shirk responsibility. One individual lays the blame upon another, or both transfer it to the corporation, the church, or to society. This shuffling manifested itself in the Garden of Eden by our first parents immediately after their first sin. Their descendants have continued it, and the habit is as old as the race. Adam laid the responsibility of other prominent names will be urged for the office, it is his transgression upon the woman, and the woman upon the serpent; the latter was the only one of the three that had magnanimity enough not to attempt to lay the blame upon some one else. Human nature has clung to that trait until the present, and does not seem anxious for a change. In political matters no individual holds himself responsible for any errors, mistakes or evils which result from the measures of the party which he has voted for and sustained in every step of its progress. Each will admit that there is blame somewhere, but denies that he is responsible for it. So it is in the society; so it is in the

There can be no general responsibility which is not made up of particular individual responsibilities. All the responsibility of any political party, community or church rests wholly upon the individuals composing it, and a portion of it rests upon each. We can r more free ourselves from individual responsibility to the extent of our ability and opportunities, than we can free ourselves from the law of gravitation. "He that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which church papers, official and unofficial, are invited to meet

measure of ability and opportunity for doing or not doing is the measure of responsibility, and God knows exactly where to draw the lines, and he will draw them with an unerring precision in every case. I one has wholly done an evil or wholly neglected duty, he must bear the whole responsibility of it. I he has been associated with others in doing evil or neglecting to do good, he will be held responsible only for his share, which will be the whole weight of influence which he gave to the one or withheld from the other. On the same principle reward for service will be rendered. He who knows this perfectly is to be our judge. In view of this fact alone the Psalmist might well exclaim, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made!" If there is any point on which the youth of our land should be thoroughly enlightened, and on which the slumbering consciences should be effectualy aroused, it is that of individual responsibility. We wish to apply this doctrine now simply to re ligious matters. All admit that great and fearful re-

onsibilities rest upon the church. It is ordained that

"They watch for souls for which the Lord Did heavenly bliss forego; For souls, which must forever live

If the church as a whole is faithful to the full easure of its duty and privilege, souls will be con verted and in great numbers saved; but if it fail in duty wholly or only in part, souls will be lost forever Our church members doubtless all admit this. Or whom then does that responsibility rest? A portion of it is on the minister, of course, but is it all on him Certainly not; a portion of it rests upon each indi vidual member of the church; on some, of course more than others, but upon each just in proportion t his or her ability and opportunity to labor in this

One sinner destroyeth much good. Whoever do What is most interesting and profitable in the study not labor to save souls is a sinner according to the erwise. That one soul may counteract and neutral the good that others seek to do. They neithe What a blessing it would be if the reading of true enter themselves into the kingdom nor suffer those terrible judgments await them! and yet they feel i

How much a revival of religion is needed in all th laboring for it with all his heart and soul. Reader commence immediately? There are other grea questious before the country, before your mind per haps, but this is the most important, and should hav precedence of all others. A great revival will help The history of one's own country we regard as the in the adjustment and proper disposal of all these influence of God's Spirit it will not a you have done your duty, your best, all you can d and all you know how to do. We pray you to wak all who wish to be regarded as intelligent young men. up at once to the importance of this subject, and God.

DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The English papers announce the death of Henry John Temple, third and last Viscount Palmerston and the Prime Minister of England, as occurring of the 18th of October. Had he survived two days onger, he would have entered upon his 821 year He was born in Ireland, and his title to nobility was lrish. He was but a commoner in England, and en tered the House of Commons 59 years ago, of which he continued a member until his death; and fifty-six years of that time he has been a member of the Privy Council. His official career has been more re markable for its length than for any thing else. His talents were above mediocrity, but not of the first order of statesmanship. He had industry, sagacity and solid worth, but was more indebted for his ence and position to the elements of his character and urrounding circumstances than to any remarkabl brilliancy of parts.

It is remarkable that a man of his years shoul ossess sufficient physical and intellectual vigor to fill so successfully an office of such varied duties and interest. The last ten years-beyond threeso and ten-a period when most men, if alive, are their second childhood-have added more to his his tory and his fame than he had acquired before. He enjoyed excellent health until recently attacked with the gout, which united its strength with the disease which closed his life. Genial good nature, and a lively, cheerful disposition which he is said to have possessed, undoubtedly helped to prolong his days and his usefulness to an extreme age.

He has not been regarded as friendly to the ca of the United States during the rebellion, but has for the most part observed a discreet silence so far as public utterances were concerned. We copy the following description of him from the Independent :

In person, he was tall, erect, and full of youthful In person, he was tall, erect, and full of youthful vigor; in manners a jolly Englishman, always full of jokes and stories; in oratory, clear and forcible, straight-forward and highly effective, whether in the House or before a popular assembly—seldom rising to eloquence, but never dull or heavy. He possessed great vigor in administration, and was restored to office during the Crimean war, as the only man who ould retrieve the disasters of the first two years of in his readiness to recognize the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, and has ever been first among the fore-most in all the measures of policy on the part of England by which the cordial understanding has een maintained with France. He served his cou try with all his might, according to what he thought her honor and interest demanded; but was never liment of an English peerage able to obtain the compliment of an English peer. He has left no son, and no successor, either to

onors or his influence and ability. What effect his removal from the arena of political tatesmanship will have upon the great international uestions of the day, and upon the future drift of Euro pean history, none can foretell. Lord John Russell has been mentioned as likely to succeed him, but as quite uncertain who will be assigned to those weighty esponsibilities. He "whose kingdom ruleth over all," will undoubtedly direct in these important hu man affairs.

he article under this head among the Communications i another column. We heartily commend this object in he half of one so truly noble and worthy. Let every one whose heart is affected by the reading, give something to cheer words of his Lord: "Inasmuch as ve have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto ne." Enclose your gift in a letter at once to Br. Rand.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS .- Three important neet this week in New York-the Centenary Committee the same that met in Cleveland last February, the Genera ssionary Committee to make the apportionments and lay out the missionary work for next year; and the Com mittee of the Church Extension Society. After these are

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION .- The Centenary Commit ee have passed the following resolution , That the first Sunday in January, 1866, b observed as a day of special and united prayer for the di-vine blessing upon the centenary services of the year, and for a general revival of religion, that the centenary year

may prove to be an epoch in the spiritual progress of the church; and that the pastors of all our churches be requested to read the Centenary Resolutions of the General Conference, and to expound them to the people on that That is a wise and appropriate resolution which we hope will be heartily and universally carried out. It comes

in season to have all the churches notified in time to make all needful arrangements. It is important to begin every year with prayer; how much more important the year which closes the first and begins the second century of

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE for October commences th second volume of this work, of which hereafter there is to be an American edition, with the price reduced to 25 cents a number. Its good moral and religious character with which it set out has been well maintained. The present number is equal in matter and variety to any of its predecessors. John J. Dyer & Co., No. 35 School Street, Boston, announce themselves as general Agents for

LINDSLEY'S PHONETIC SHORT-HAND, is the title of ctavo pamphlet of 34 pages, which explains and illustrates the common style of the Tachygraphic Art. It is the second edition, and published by Otis Clapp, of this city. Here the characters employed in representing the various sounds are shown, and all the explanations nec essary to a practical understanding of them given. Mr. Lindsley has rooms in this city at 84 Washington Street, where he receives pupils and teaches them his important art. After examination we are much pleased with his new system, and believe it, on many accounts, to be supe-rior to any other system now in use. We recommend those who wish to learn the art to give him a call and examine for themselves.

THE NEW PRECEPTRESS .- The new Preceptress, Mrs Putnam, or as she is perhaps better known to our readers by her nom de plume as Thrace Talmon, is giving excel lent satisfaction at the Academy, as we learned in our re cent visit to Wilbraham. With rare personal accomplish ents, combined with extensive knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with practical teaching, she fills the office of Preceptress gracefully, and with great acceptance, both to the students, faculty and citizens. We think the Seminary was very fortunate in securing her services.

Books and Periodicals Received. Catalogue of Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y., for 1865, and Circular for 1866. Rev. Albert S. Graves, M.A., Principal, assisted by nine teachers. Whole number of students, 542; 363 gentlemen, 239 ladies. The Seminary is a very prosperous condition, with more students and more teachers than for many years past. Good discipline and good morals prevail.

Minutes of the 63d Annual Meeting of the General Associa-tion of Massachusetts, held at Westfield, June, 1865, with Astoral Letter, Narrative of the State of Keligion and Sta-stics of Churches; Congregational Board of Publication.

"CONCORD BIBLICAL INSTITUTE."

MR. EDITOR :- We propose in this letter to turn aside slightly from our original plan, and present you with a few reflections growing out of a perusal of "An Appeal to the Methodist Ladies of America," published in your journal of Oct. 25th.

And first we would say that the zeal and enterprise of our Western sisters as therein displayed is worthy of the highest commendation. At first it struck us that there might be some interference therein with the General Conference plan, which plan we think should be sacredly ad hered to. The object of these ladies is a local one, in their view, and may be so considered, though they propose to to restrict them within Conference bounds, as most other local objects will be restricted, very little would be done for the sacred object they contemplate. The fullest liberty, we think, should be allowed them, and the fullest liberty should be also allowed to the ladies of the Concord school. Both objects and institutions are local, and at the same time connectional in their character. Each has its friends in all parts of the church, and it seems to us to be entirely fair and proper that the claims of each should be presented to its friends wherever found.

Having said this, we respectfully suggest that it is our been sisterly and appropriate in our younger sister at Evanston in forming an "American" Association of Ladies, to have invited the elder sister at Concord into partnership? The reverend and venerable men who met at Cleveland in February last were not forgetful of the tender relationship existing between Concord and Evanston, and declared that each should be remembered in an equa sum in the centenary offerings. Has our Evanston sister forgotten that so soon? or is it because Evanston is rich n endowments, seated in "oaken groves," and fanned by the "cooling breezes" of an inland sea, that she should alone be remembered by the ladies of "America" in their entenary offerings ? And because her elder sister, Conord, is poor, should she therefore be ignored and neglected, and considered as of no account? Is nothing due to courtesy and sisterly regard between these two first-horse heological schools of American Methodism? But our ister will think we are asking serious questions, and we

We cannot too much admire the providence of God which put into the hands of the late Mrs. Eliza Garrett the splendid fortune of half a million of dollars, and then lisposed her pious heart to give two thirds or more of this reat estate to endow the second Methodist School of the Prophets. Such munificence was never known before in the history of Methodism. No institution in the Method ist Church is so rich to-day as this school at Evanston We rejoice in the fact, and render thanks to Almighty God. Macte virtute! may she go on and prosper!

At the same time we would remind our sister Evan that while Concord is poor in this world's goods, she is rich in that New England and heavenly heritage-rich in her children. Nearly five hundred sons she has sent forth to bless the world. Fifty more she has in training, with prospect of a still increasing family. Evanston, it is rue, has been more abundantly blessed of earth, but Con- in a measure to be the saviours of the country. cord has been in respect to the number of her sons more have not been alone. We have had the companionship of prophets and apostles, and of Him, too, "who had not where to lay his head." Richest baptisms from the heavenly world, in Pentecostal showers, for the last eighteen years have rested upon us. We have often asked our selves the question, will these things be so when we too are rich and increased in goods? I hope so. In the number of our children, then, and in the richness of our divine baptisms even our beloved sister has not surpassed

In plain English, then, Concord cannot be ignored nor eglected. Her five hundred sons scattered up and down the earth, who remember her daily in their prayers to been converted to God through their instrumentality will follow with their pastors. Besides her numerous friends among the more intelligent and pious of every class, especially the "devout women" of the New England Methodist ren and friends who now and then surprise us with some have been lifted again upon our feet by such gener surances that God and the church still remembered us. At length the day dawns upon our long night. Dr.

subscribed. Having no means to pay an agent, our de-And God has so prospered him in the effort to secure the his reco on this 28th day of October, in the year of grace 1865, some degree of allowance. The truth is that, while they that one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed, for the both agree on some important points, they disagree endowment of the Concord school, and the condition is some others perhaps of less vital interest. now met which makes its removal certain to the city of

o be provided in addition. Much remains to be done. beg every one of our Concord Sons of the Prophets, as he reads these lines, to shout a Te Deum Laudamus, and to reads these lines, to shout a Te Deum Laudamus, and to kneel devontly on his knees and render thanks to Almighty God. This good and great work for Concord is is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at the Stanton Conference in 1861, to meet in Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866;" which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference in 1861, to meet in Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866;" which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference in 1861, to meet in Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866;" which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is the regular time of meeting of the Baltimore Conference at Alexandria, the first Wednesday of March, 1866; " which is done at last.

The next thing to be done is to fix on the new location ton brethren to whom this matter is entrusted, have had so muny sites presented to their view, and so much other business on hand, that they have not as yet been able to settle their own minds. When this is done, the Conference committees will have a meeting and fix the site pro forma, adopt the charter, appoint trustees, who will proceed at once to make plans and prepare to build. Our New England ladies say that they are only waiting sed at once to make plans and prepare to build. for the men to do their part of the work, and get out of the scay. Then they will have a convention, I presume, and

to this subject. Brethren, every dollar the Conferences have voted will be needed, and we look to you especially to fill our depleted treasury.

For the Board of Managers,
Lynn, Nov. 2.

The Twomber, Secretary.

The Association of the plan and harmony of action throughout.

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The Association of the plan and harmony of action throughout.

The Association of the plan and harmony of action througho her numerous family, dispensing light and joy to all around. Walk in, beloved : why this talk at the door ? Is not Methodism our common mother? And was not ur infancy nursed by the same fond father, the lame Why this chaffering about a loaf of bread? Let us divide it into two equal parts, and be happy as loving

isters ought to be. Yours truly, STEPHEN M. VAIL. Concord, Oct. 23.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, NEWBURYPORT. MR. EDITOR :- It is really a "new thing under the un." something unprecedented in our recollection or ex-

erience, to find a church edifice-we mean a first-class

building-completed and dedicated within fourteen weeks'

time. We rejoice to say the thing has been done, thanks

to the indefatigable efforts of BRO. JOHN A. TRUE, lit

erally a master builder of Newburyport. The house is 85

50 in its external proportions, with an audience room

rovided with 120 pews, arranged in concentric form eating easily 600 persons. The basement is provided ith three beautiful vestries, the largest seating 500. Of the style of architecture we should say it was of the electic fashion, if that style can be said in any proper sense to be fashionable. Bro. T. evidently did as he was a mind to," laying the Egyptian order under slight ontribution for some portions of the facade, blending with it some of the Norman, so that a really elegan frontage greets the eye, affording quite a compens or the absence of tower or spire. A single criticism ob trudes itself upon us-it is, that two more of the beautiful side windows would baffle criticism pretty effectually. As it is, the enameled glass (of an extremely beautiful par tern) admits too little light for the middle of the house while the same style of side lights in the pulpit reces gives ample light there; one more on a side would rem

With this single disparagement, we pronounce the inte rior arrangements, with the rich chestnut trimmings of the chancel and orchestra, and the beautiful pattern of carpet rom Adams, North & Co., of Lowell, to be beautiful in high degree. The "severe simplicity" of the walls and ceiling, without cornice, panel, or moulding, is commendable if for no other reason that it offers no temptation fo vandering thoughts in God's house. Pray, of what us the merely ornamental in places confessedly built for earing, unless to put a speaker on the stretch to counteract t? And yet some edifices we wot of would seem to have been designed more for a panoramic than an auditoria

We do no violence to this criticism in pronouncing th organ in the pleasant orchestra of this church a great acession to its excellences. Small, yet ample in quantity of tone for the place, it has points of rare qualities, not only of unsurpassed richness in tone, but of nice balance n all the registers. There is but one term we think of which expresses our idea of this well-balanced feature-it s pyramidal; that is to say, it has magnificent foundation ones to begin with, and then the rest are built on symnetrically, till the summit is reached by fitting gradation from the full and strong diapason to the clear and brilliant cornet tone of the chorus stops, W. A. Johnson, of Westfield, the builder, is unrivaled in his department, and

is son Willie is the prince of "voicers" in this country. The dedicatory services were of an exceedingly inter ting character throughout. The singing was excellent -the prayer was not "from the teeth outward "-and the ermon was good all over. Founded on the text in Tim. iii. 16, it was a masterly enforcement of the truth that preaching is the chief of visible instrumentalities for human salvation-and an equally able vindication of the incontrovertible fact of the mystery indigenous to all true eligion, doctrinally and historically. The audience will not soon forget its sublime peroration, for the preacher well nigh carried himself and hearers through the "everlasting doors" which "received" their Lord " into glory." We must not close till we say that never has a ministe of the Lord Jesus Christ toiled harder for a Society, than has Bro Browster for this enterprise and never did het. ter success crown hard labor than that which has brought the Society from a most wretched location to such a beau tiful one. Bro. B. feels, as he told us, inexpressible obli gations to the many who have cheered him, but particularly to Bro. Lee Claffin, who, with his characteristic gene osity, gave \$500. Mr. C. H. Coffin, of Newburyport though a Congregationalist, gave a like sum, and is mos gratefully remembered for it. The recent illness of Bro B. has prevented his calling on some who have produced, that the Society will grow and thrive now that they for the first time in years are able to breathe wholesom air, and have none to "molest or make afraid."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. EDITOR :- The funeral obsequies of the late Co. Uiric Dahlgren, who was killed near Richmond, in March, 1864, took place here on Tuesday last in the First Presbyterian Church. Col. Dahlgren's remains were recovere about six months ago, when they were encased in a meta lic burial-case and deposited in the vault of the Congres sional Cemetery, where they remained until Monday afternoon, when they were brought to the city and placed in the Council Chamber at the City Hall. The funera ervices were of a deeply interesting character, and wer conducted by several eminent clergymen of different de ninations, and witnessed by a very large crowd people, among whom was the President and most of the nembers of his Cabinet, as well as many prominent military and naval officers. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached the sermon, announcing as his text the words of the Apostle Paul : "Neither count my life dear unto myself."

He commenced by affirming that by nature there i nothing dearer than life. In another place it is said that all that a man hath will he give for his life, and yet it i true that a man's life is of least worth when compared with his manhood. To the noble and generous natur there are other things better than life. Honor is better one or the other is to be relinquished. If the country had continued as it was going on four years ago for fifty years. we would have been ruined. Our young men were trained up to be devotees of policy, not principle. But it pleased God to give us deliverance, and he ordained young mer speaker regarded the late civil war in almost every re blessed of Heaven. God be praised! in our poverty we spect as beneficial to the country. Rain is good for the roots of trees, and blood for the roots of men. The chan nels of thought were now open, and every one may now say what he thinks and think what he pleases. It was great thing to roll away, as it were, the stone from the sepulchre. For four years the nation has been holding up its hands to God, saying, Take our money, our peace, our children, but save our country. (Applause.) Mr. Beecher then spoke of the many noble young men who went into the war from principle, with their lives in their hands: the many sacrifices made by the people when they sent their sons one after another to battle for their country Thanks he to God that so many were willing to die to pr serve our liberties. Their memorial is that they went forth to save their country, and they saved it. They were assen bled to pay homage to one of the youngest, best and pures of those wholaid down their lives for the Union. The speak er then paid an eloquent tribute to the youthful deceased s dier, speaking of his undaunted courage and bravery and his churches, there are not a few of our more wealthy breth- tragic end, which brought moisture to many an eye in the audience. We have thus given but a feeble outline of the generous pledge of their regard. Many a time when east eloquent and soul-stirring discourse, which was listened down to the ground, and on the borders of despair, we to throughout by the immense crowd with profound a

After the conclusion of the services Mr. Beecher wa introduced to President Johnson by Secretary Stanton Patten informs me that the \$100,000 endowment is all and also to the members of the Cabinet who were pre ent. Yesterday Mr. Beecher had two rather protra voted Dr. P. has taken upon himself double work for the interviews with the President, and if we are to believ last two years. He has acted both as professor and agent. the morning papers, he fully agrees with the President in truction policy, etc. But it seems to be the imt that we are able to say to our friends pression of many that this statement must be taken with

From present indications, the Baltimore Conference to be the theatre of no little interest at its next sessi-It must not be inferred that the endowment of \$100,000 growing out of the assumed position of a large numb for our institution will be sufficient. Our sister institution of preachers who, previous to the rebellion, were ident at Evanston has \$300,000 endowment. We ought to aim fied with it, but during the war they have attended none for a like sum. But then there are lands and buildings of its sessions. A call has just been made through the Methodist paper at Richmond for " all of the memb O for a faith and zeal equal to the task! And now we the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, who maintain fidelity to principle, as indicated in the action of

> The object of this is obvious; they intend to assume trol of as many of the appointments and churches within the jurisdiction of the Conference as possible. What the result will be it is impossible to predict, but I may say this much, that the members of the Conference who have result will be it is impossible to predict, but I may
> this much, that the members of the Conference who i
> shown their fidelity to the church and the country du
> the trying ordeal through which we have just pa
> are not disposed now to yield the ground to those
> have been in open hostility to the Baltimore Confere
> as well as to the General Government for more than
> years. We predict that the struggle will be fierce,
> the triamph of truth and justice will prevail in the
> Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1865. C. C. C.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. NEVADA CONFERENCE. - The California Christian Ad- in Princeton College, died in Philadelphia on October 11 ocate says, the Statistical Secretary reports : Members, 267; probationers, 26; local preachers, 11; churches, 3;

probable value, \$39,000; parsonages, 4; probable value, death of his uncle, Rev. G. Musgrave, D.D. \$6,600. A fine church, of cut stone, is erecting at Carson City, the capital of the State, and we think there is a church at Aurora, not included in the above. Sunday Schools, 17; officers and teachers, 58; children, 803; volumes in library, 3,292; number of Sunday School Advocates taken, 540. These statistics are not specially imposing, yet they indicate a fine beginning, and promise a

HOME MISSIONARY MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA. -Our brethren in Philadelphia are waking up to the importance of the Home missionary work, and are making an effort to spread Methodism into the destitute portions of that city. A Philadelphia correspondent of the Chris

of that city. A Printage phase to the control of the city and Advocate and Journal of Nov. 2d says:—

On last Monday morning the Preachers' Meeting had the matter before them. The Board of Managers of the Society sent a communication appointing the pastors members ex-officio of the Board, and requesting each pastor, in connection with two laymen to be selected by him, tor, in connection with two laymen to be selected by him to collect funds for the purpose of aiding the objects of the

The proposition was, after some discussion, acceded to During the ventilation of the subject it seemed to be th judgment of the meeting that a larger appropriation be the Parent Board at New York must be made, or our per period of the property o the Parent Board at New 1 ork must be made, or our peo-ple would look to home interests by forming a fund for missionary purposes at our own doors. The time has come when the demands of the work in our city are so great and pressing that the church cannot allow the mis-sionary funds to be so diverted to foreign purposes as to permit our own people to perish for lack of effort to save them. The following resolutions were passed unanimous-

1. Resolved, that the Preachers' Meeting of Philadel phia express it as their deliberate judgment that there ought to be at least two Home Missionaries in this city, and that the church ought to provide for their adequate

support.

"2. That we hereby delegate and appoint Rev. T. T.
Tasker, in concert with the Presiding Elders of the North
and South Philadelphia district, to represent this case in
all its details before the missionary board in New York at
its approaching annual session." CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE reports 3879 members, 626

probationers; total membership 4,505. Whole number ast year 4.450.; increase during the year 55. The increase last year 4,450,; increase during the year 55. The increase is really much greater, as the Nevada Conference has been formed embracing a portion of their territory, and also of their former members. Including the members comprised in the Washoe District, their real gain would be 326.

BAPTISTS OF CONNECTIOUT.—There are 115 churches, 76 having pastors. Whole number of members, 17,490;

76 having pastors. Whole number of members, 17,490; added during the year, 698. Contributions for missionary and kindred purposes, \$10,349.

Chicago has upwards of one hundred Sunday Schools, with an attendance of 24,000. The largest school numbers 814, and the books in the various libraries number The income of the American Missionary Association

431. It has supported among the freedmen, 320 teachers and preachers. For the year which has just begun, the aim will be to raise \$250,000 for this object. The Society of Friends at the West held their yearly neeting recently at Richmond, Indiana, and resolved to

for the financial year which has recently closed, was \$139,-

endeavor to raise this year \$30,000 to aid in the various works of humanity. The new missionary ship. John Williams, built by the ontributions of Sunday School children to replace one of the same name lost some time since in the South Seas, was launched recently at Aberdeen, Scotland, in the pres

ence of six thousand children and a large assemblage of The Orthodox Congregationalist churches of this State, as appears by the minutes of the General Association, recently issued under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Quint, number for the present year 489. Of these, 313 have settled pastors, 100 have acting pastors, or stated supplies, and 76 are dependent upon occasional supplies. The whole membership of these churches is 75,218. These were added during the past year 4,820, and removed by

death and dismission 3,253, making a net gain of 1,567. The Congregationalists of New Hampshire report 188 churches, 49 of which are without pastors; members 19,933, a gain over last year of 155. Ministers 177, of whom
but they must endorse the national abolition and prohibionly 79 are pastors, 58 stated supplies, and 40 without a charge. Membership of Sabbath Schools 32,282, which is 1501 less than reported last year. Charitable collections

\$44,757. In Vermont they report 193 churches, 68 without pas-17,136, a gain over last year of 192. Benevolent contri butions \$37,300.97.

At the Free Will Bantist General Conference at Lewis ordination of ministers who use tobacco, was adopted.

In the Universalist Convention at Chicago, on the 26th alt., Rev. Dr. Ryder asked for \$100,000 for the endownent of Lombard University, and \$25 000 for general denominational purposes. The sum of \$33,000 was raised The Sabbath Schools of San Francisco report as lows:—Methodist Episcopal, seven schools, 1,415; Congregational, four schools, 1,160; Baptist, three schools, 624; O. S. Presbyterian, three schools, 565; N. S. Pres-

byterian, one school, 308; four other schools, 331. The Watchman and Reflector appeals to the Baptists of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, to raise \$150.000 for the endowment of Brown University, which is suffering for want of funds.

The American Baptist Publication Society has issued an appeal to all the Baptist churches to raise this year a special fund of \$50,000, for the purpose of re-organizing Sunday school missious among the whites of the south, and beginning them for the blacks. This fund it is calculated will sustain Sunday school colporters in every southern State and supply 2,000 schools with libraries. The Watchman & Reflector reports Newton Theological

seminary in a very flourishing condition. The Junior Class, the largest it has ever had, numbers 21. The whole number of students is larger than at any forme

The minister of an English church, the pews of which bring a rental of six hundred and fifty pounds, announces that he is about to abandon this source of income and make all the seats free. He was converted to the free church system by reading a pamphlet thereon, which has lately attracted much attention in England.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Baker has returned from a visit in company with Dr. Harris to Charleston, S. C, and Richmond, Va. They went from New York to Charleston by water, but eturned by the land route to Richmond. The bishop favored us with a call last week. He is hopeful and cheerful about the future, and speaks highly of the intelligence, piety and manly bearing of the colored people whom he

Rev. J. H. Caldwell, who visited and preached in two of our Methodist Churches in this city, and delivered an commerce. Where they fitted out one Alabama we could address in the third in the evening, on the condition of the furnish fifty, and sweep England's rich commerce from people of the South, is a native of South Carolina, and a the seas. member of the Georgia Conference. He has been only SECRETARY MCCULLOCH ENDORSED.—The New York artially converted to the anti-slavery doctrines of New England. He does not see that slavery is wrong in principle, but great evils have been connected with it, and be cause of these evils he thinks God has overthrown and estroyed it. We are glad he has come thus far, but he should take at least two or three more steps in the right direction before he gets into the full light of day. He was perfectly frank in his statements before the Boston chers' Meeting, where he was closely catechised. He tood up firmly for the love of his native South, and for the defense of his Southern brethren. His eyes were fully opened to the kindness and true spirit of New England odists, and we trust he returns to his people a wiser man than when he came among us.

After quoting a paragraph from this paper referring to the arrival of Mr. Caldwell in this city and to his occupan cy of several Boston pulpits on the Sahbath, the Richmond Christian Advocate of Nov. 2d, treats its readers to the following charitable and brotherly sentence:

"This is the brother who seems to be seeking celebrity among Northern Methodists by denouncing the South." The truth is, Mr. Caldwell did not utter in public or in private, during his stay among us, one denunciatory word against the South or his Southern brethren, but did say many words in defense of both. Mr. Caldwell's great sin against the South and his brethren consists in daring to express in public his convictions against the evils of slavery. Can he be forgiven?

that Rev. J. W. Hathaway, paster of the M. E. Church at Kendall's Mills, Maine Conference, is very ill with fever, and the sympathies and prayers of the church are Charles Richardson, L L.D., author of "A New Dic

We learn by a private letter from Rev. H. Richard

tionary of the English Language," and other philo works, has deceased at the age of 91 years. Rev. Allen Castle, of the Black River Confe

Oct. 21st, in great peace and Christion triumph. Rev. J. E. Hyde, of the East Genesee Conference, di

Oct. 5th, aged 36. The Central Christian Advocate of Nov. 1st says Bishop Ames, in his recent travels in Southern Illinois, has taken the chills, We can sympathize with him. are all 'shaking.'"

The Rev. G. M. Giger, D.D., late Professor of Latin He bequeathed his library to the college, and also \$30,000 to found a professorship, the legacy to be paid on

The Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and for nearly thirty years one the leaders of the evangelical party in the Church of Eng land, died on October 7th, at the age of sixty-six. H. was the author of several theological works, among which are two volumes against Tractarianism, and a series Lectures on the Character of Nehemiah.

Prof. Agassiz is said to have collected more than 300 ntirely new species of fish in the region of the Amazon, and an immense number of specimens in the departmen

Three members of the British Weslevan Conference have recently deceased. Rev. Nathan Raw near the close of September, after a ministry of ten years; Rev. Alexander Strachan, Oct. 5th, from injuries received by a fall, aged 73, and 50 in years the Itinerancy; and Rev. Robert Gover, Oct. 8th, aged 68 and 41 years in the ministry.

The Advocate says that " The Rev. L. C. Matlack, a eading minister of the American Wesleyans, has with drawn from the Illinois Conference, of which he was a member. The immediate occasion of his withdrawal was the extra judicial passage of resolutions in his absence, and without his knowledge, censuring him for advocating union of all the non-Episcopal Methodist bodies, and ignoring the secret society question."

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING. By the President of the United States

A PROCLAMATION. Washington, Oct. 28, 1863 Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the v

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year, which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty, and Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has also during the year graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season, and Whereas, Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people, now

Therefore I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that

and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and

of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the indepen-

dence of the United States the ninetieth.
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON. (Signed)
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

WEEKLY SUMMARY

The Government and the South. Indispensable.—Secretary Seward lately addressed a letter to Gov. Marvin, of Florida, by order of the Presi dent. He informs the governor that President Johnson regards the ratification by the Legislature of the Con ressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States as indispensable to the successful restoration of true loval relations between Florida and other States and equally indispensable to the return of peace and harmons throughout the Republic." On the 28th ult. the President ent a dispatch to Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, telling him that the people of Georgia must not hesitate a moment to repudiate the rebel debt. A people in the Union must not e assessed to pay a debt created to subvert the Constitution and the Union. It should at once be made known at home and abroad that this government will pay no debt created for the purpose of overthrowing it, and that those who have thus loaned their money must take this decision as their inevitable fate. From these and previous declarations we see that the President does not propose to admit the late rebel States without guaranties for the future. They must not only declare the act of secession null and void, and with it all measures depending upon it,

colored men in their rights. No LAND GIVEN TO FREEDMEN .- Gen. Howard de livered an address in the 2d African Church, Savannah, Ga., on the 26th ult. He told them that that those who The Sea Islands would be delivored to their former owners. He denounced the practice of breaking contracts and advised the freedmen to make contracts with property ton. Me., a short time since, a resolution, prohibiting the owners. He believed that the majority of the Southern people were willing to lend every assistance toward every

tion of slavery, and pass laws for the protection of the

project which had in view the elevation of the freedmen. A NEGRO ELECTION .- The Freedmen's Bureau at Wytheville, Va., decided to organize a court to adjudicate matters pertaining to freedmen. The freedmen were ordered to elect for themselves one member of the court. the election to be held at the county court-house. They availed themselves with great alacrity of this opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage, many of them walking ten or twenty miles to enjoy the privilege. Between six and seven hundred votes were cast. The negroes were orderly and respectful, and every one seemed to be deeply impressed with the importance of his vote.

APPRENTICESHIP IN TENNESSEE.-Brig. Gen. Fish has issued a circular regulating the status of white refu gees, freedmen and abandoned orphans of both sexes. The State laws in regard to the apprenticeship of white children will be applied without distinction of color. The vagrant laws made for free people now in force will be ex tended to freedmen.

The War Department has decided, with the approval of General Grant, not to restore ex-Governor Wise's proper-

Geo. Walker, formerly a slave, died in Williamsburg, Va., in 1857, leaving property, and Joanna Sanders, a niece of the deceased, and who was also a slave, is now seeking through the law to recover this property. The court has directed the jury to return a verdict in her favor, subject to the decision of the full bench at general

term, after argument.

A SINGULAR PETITION .- A petition relative to American claims for the depredations of the Alabama and other British cruisers is in circulation in this city. Many prominent merchants, mechanics and other citizens have signed it. It protests against further action on the subject, and prays that the action of England in fitting out rebel cruisers may be taken as a precedent to guide us should England be involved in foreign war, or in war with Ireland or

could reap a rich harvest in the destruction of British Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions on the 2d inst., endorsing Secretary McCulloch's policy of exerting his nfluence to insure a speedy return to specie payments. They are convinced of the necessity of prompt but cautious measures to curtail the currency, and therefore protest against all appeals that may be made to Congress to

any other of her provinces. In that case our merchants

increase the issue of the National Bank currency beyond the \$300,000,000 authorized. CHOLERA IN NEW YORK .- The steamship Atlanta arrived in New York Harbor, Nov. 2d, with between 50 and 60 cases of cholera on board, 13 cases fatal. On the 5th inst. no new cases were reported. The Atlanta had 552 passengers, mostly German. The cholera broke out among passengers taken on board at Havre, France-Cleanliness, temperance, godliness, and cheerfulnes are

commended as antidotes to that disease. PERSONAL -Henry Ward Beecher had a long inter iew with President Johnson on the 31st ult. He says he President is right in his reconstruction policy.

Frederick W. Seward has sufficiently recovered to reame the duties of Assistant Secretary of State. Mrs. Jefferson Davis is residing at the house of a Mr. Schuyler, near Augusta, Georgia. She enjoys her usual

obust health, is under no surveilance, and is permitted to orrespond at will with her husband and friends. The ex-rebel Gen. Longstreet was at the War Depart ent on the 2d inst.

Hon. Caleb Cushing sailed for Europe last week, i Jeff. Davis now has accesss to the library of Fortress Monroe, besides the privilege of reading correspondence, taking daily walks, and eating excellent fare. He has a

large, airy room and a good fire. No guard is now sta-John Mitchell was released from confinement, on the 23d ult , as a mark of respect to the Fenians, who

DISASTERS .- Within the last few days there have been nany disasters at sea. On the morning of Oct. 22d tweny wrecks were counted from the deck of the steamer Mar

chusetts, off Key West. Many of the disasters that have occurred are traced to the dishor builders, or the culpable conduct of shipowners in send-ing unseaworthy vessels to sea. There is doubtless much their own honor, defraud the public, and in many human life by their greed of gain.

ERNMENT FINANCES .- The public debt was re-1 \$4,000 000 last month, and the currency was reed over \$44,000,000. eceipts of internal revenue for the four months o Oct. 31st, were \$125,990,000, or over \$1,000,000

The receipts from customs during the quarter ending st. 31, were about \$46,250,000, paid in coin. This is s 5,000,000 more than was received in any quarter of of 2,000 men for Maximilian.

eretary McCulloch has issued a number of million ollars of currency redeemable with gold. The governent will take them at par in payment of duties. When colders of gold-bearing bonds desire it they can take interest in these notes. The Treasury will receive and give notes for the amount. When the departent sells gold it will give the gold or the notes at the on of the buyer. It is claimed that this measure will old the government to regulate the price of gold.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED .- Last week three exive counterfeiting establishments were broken up in New York and vicinity, by government detectives. Over 200,000 in counterfeit treasury notes and fractional curnev were captured.

EDUCATIONAL -The Trustees of the Vermont Agriculcal College, appointed by the Legislature of last year, ave reported in favor of incorporating it in connection sith the University of Vermont. The subject remains to disposed of by vote of the Legislature.

Diplomatic.

THE TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR .- Gen. Olman Hashem, e special Tunisian Envoy, was introduced to the Present on the 30th ult. The Bey sent his portrait to the esident as a token of his friendship, and expressed a warm desire for increased friendship between the people America and Tunis. President Johnson replied that was glad that Tunis had sent us an envoy, and he asted that this inauguration of national courtesies beween the old continent of Africa and the new continent

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED .- On the 30th ult. Secretary ward informed the Secretary of the Navy that the Brit-Government had removed the restrictions lately mainned upon American national vessels in British ports nd harbors, and unrestricted hospitality and friendship is the Navy is requested to instruct naval officers to no nger make discriminations in their intercourse with Brith naval vessels, and to show the most liberal hospitality courtesy to the navy of Great Britain.

BRITISH CLAIMS .- Sir Frederic Bruce, the British sister at Washington, has presented at he State Detment a formidable list of claims for losses sustained the blockade of Southern ports. Many of these claims e illegal, and are a diplomatic offset to the American

The Georgia Convention has repealed the secession nce. It has not declared the acts of rebellion null and void, and the rebel State debt remains unabolished. Gov. Johnson states in his message that this debt amounts 0 \$18,000,000, and it must be repudiated, then the State bt will be \$3,000,000.

The full returns from the South Carolina election show hat Mr. Orr is elected for Governor by 500 majority over Wade Hampton. On the 30th ult the Legislature elected Gov. Perry United States Senator for the long term. Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, is chosen to the United States Senate for the short term, and Hon. A. J. Alcomb or the long term.

Military and Naval.

The companies origanized in the military districts roughout the State last year, have, by General Order No. 17, been disbanded with the exception of the follow ng, which will hereafter be designated as follows : Capt . Hubert Bates, Scituate, Seventy-fifth Unattached Co.; apt. John W. Stevens, So. Danvers, Seventy-sixth do. :

It is said that \$1,020,000,000 has been paid to the army one since the beginning of the war.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy has issued rders to the commanders of navy yards to put all the on-clad vessels within their jurisdiction in order, to be ready for sea service at the earliest practicable moment. The pension rolls up to October show that the total num-

ber of persons now drawing pensions from the government is ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and seventyfive, as follows: army invalids, 48,273; navy do, 975; army widows, 55,584; navy widows, 1,043; total, 97,875. The Pacific squadron sailed from Norfolk, on the 2d nst. It consists of the Vanderbilt, Powhattan, Tusca-

rora, and the monitor Monodnock which is the best in the service. Commodore Rodgers commands the fleet. The government approves Gen. Palmer's policy in re gard to granting passes to colored men.

On the 26th ult, an order was issued for the mustering out of all members of the Veteran Reserve Corps who desire it.

Items. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a person oorn in the United States, and who removes to a foreign ountry, and takes the oath of allegiance to the government thereof, and subsequently returns to the United States, must on making application for a patent be regarded as a subject of the government to which he removed until he complies with the naturalization law of the United States.

States, must on making application for a patent be regarded as a subject of the government to which he removed until he complies with the naturalization law of the United States.

States, must on making application for a patent be regarded as a subject of the government to which he removed until he complies with the naturalization law of the United States.

States, must on making application for a patent be regarded as a subject of the government to which he removed until he complies with the naturalization law of the United States. States, must on making application for a patent be regard-

The scientific name of the cattle murrain in England is neumonia pecorum epizootica typhosa. The public are always demanding to have things called by their right names. They will have no excuse now for miscalling

The Richmond papers of the 24th ult. state that the ring hich was stolen from the body of Col. Dahlgren by cuting off the finger had been recovered. It was found in possession of Dr. Saunders, at Loretto, Essex County. A new Jewish Temple has been commenced for the ngregation Emanuel at the corner of Fifth Avenue and

uired to complete it, and the cost will be over 300,000. The Croton Water Board are about erecting a new resvoir of seven acres' extent to hold twenty millions of gallons. There will also be a tower surmounted by a vast iron tank into which water will be forced by steam umps, so that persons living on the highest points o York will have a full supply.

orty-third street. New York. Two years will be re-

One hundred and fifty colored emigrants sailed from Richmond, Va., for Liberia, on the 31st ult.

There is continual bustle and activity at the Fenian adquarters in New York. Armed sentinels are stationed | en at the entrance to their room.

the State of Vera Cruz is undergoing a revolution, and the armed forces of the republic are daily increasing in umbers. The mass of the people are said to be only awaiting supplies from the United States to rise and break the imperial yoke. English papers have stated that Mr. Seward sent an ultimatum to Napoleon, on the Mexican stion, but the Daily News says the report has dwindled down to a statement that Mr. Seward has written to Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister to France, expressng the earnest desire of the American government to remain at peace with all the world, but intimating that it is eared that Congress would recommend extreme measures

Maximilian's government has inaugurated a most barbarous warfare, instead of bringing prosperity to the nation. On the 2d of October he authorized the killing of

every solding of the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress
terms of the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress
terms of the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressevery soldier of the Liberal forces that might be captured. E Liberals retaliate, and but a short time ago five French officers were captured and hung. Maximilian was prompily and officially notified that as he had hoisted the black flag they would deal with the Imperialists just as they should deal with them.

The Pope has denounced the Masons as a perverse society, conspiring against Church and State; and the faithful are warned to withdraw from them. It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 of Free Masons in Europe. It is stated that the cholera is decreasing in Paris. As

many as 375 have died in one day. An insurrection is in progress in Jamaica. The people petitioned to England for relief from financial grievances The answer was unsatisfactory, and an outbreak followed. It is stated that Austria, acting on the suggestion of the French Government, has sanctioned the annual enrollment

The exodus from Canada to the States is very large Three thousand families left Rouse's Point last year for America.

A recent article in the London Times places the number of fatal accidents annually occurring in London, from carriages, at 300, which exceeds the number killed by railway in the whole United Kingdom by 240.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Nov. 4.

A S Adams. J B Bishop. E Copeland—H W Conant—Geo W Carr. S Holman. J H Mason. W Pentecost—Geo Pren-tice (we send no papers without the pay). S A Rich. E S

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Oct. 28 to Nov. 4,

O W Adams—C C Alley—K Atkinson—H B Abbott—S Albec 2—A Brewster—S Beedle—W B Bartlett 2—J A Blossom
—G W Baker—J H Bonners—Eli Burnett—C A Carter—L
Clement—O M Cousens—P B Chase—J Chase—T Clutterbuck
—M R Currier—T Chipperfield—I Calderwood—G G Crane—
G Craven—J DeMill—M M Delano—J Dutton—S Dickson—L
F Durgh—H B Elkhas—W Ela—G E Euller—H C Fisk—S
Fons—E. L Goddard—C F Garvin—W B Howard—W M Howard—C E Hammet J—J H Hillman—D Holfen—G W Herbert—C R Hawley—S L Hazard—G H Hinckley—E W
Hutchinson—W P Hyde—M D Herrick—M L Horr—M J P
Johnson—J W Johnston—A S Jenks—H L Kelsev—J King
—A B Rendig—Z Kingsbury—A L Kendall—W H King*bury
—W S Kinsman—W G Leonard—J B Lapham—I Luce—S Littlefield—L LeBaron—F C Morse 2—C A Morgan—J H Manafield—B Murch—J N Marsh—C H Newell—F H Putnam—W
J Pomfret—A Prince—N Porter—J Peterson—G B Reynolds
2—S J Robinson—I. M Russell—S A Smith—J W Smith—G A
Silfversten—J E C Sawyer—R S Stubbs—J B Tompkins—H
U Thatcher—C H Vinton—A F Wade—W E Walden—G
Woodbury—H C Webster 2—G Wingate—A S Weed—N P
Wiley—J Wagner—N W Wilder—W C Wedge—J W Willet

— D Wood—A A Williams—N G Whiting—C Wedgeworth—W
L Wilder. Letters Received from Oct. 28 to Nov. 4,

Book Concern Actices.

A NICE THING .- Our new Question Book on the Natura History of the Bible is the best book to promote the study of the Scriptures that we have seen. It is divided into twenty be shown to American vessels of war. The Secretary five departments, embracing beasts, birds, serpents, trees plants, etc. The following specimens will indicate the char

acter of the work:

Who compared one of his sons to a lion's whelp: Who rode upon a king's horse as a mark of favor? What man sold corn to all nations?

Price per dozen, 30 cents. The same for the key to it. PAPERS EVERY SUNDAY .- Some of our Sunday School wish to give a paper to the school every Sunday. We furnish four papers every month, namely:
Sunday School Advocate second and fourth Saturdays. Good News not dated, but issued early in each month. The Sunday School Journal is issued early in each month nd is designed for the teachers and larger scholars. And don't forget the Picture Papers for the Infant Class

Sixty cents per hundred. BOOKS BY MAIL.-General Catalogue Books will be sent by mail, securely wrapped, on the receipt of the published price. This is a safe and convenient mode of sending, and our friends at a distance who cannot find our publications at the bookstores can be supplied in this way.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

Special Aotices.

HERALD CALENDAR. S. S. Convention, at Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 8.
Preachers' Meeting, East Templeton, Mass., Nov. 13, 14.
Ministerial Association, at Winterport, Me., Nov. 13, 15.
S. S. Convention, at Westfield, Mass., Nov. 16.
S. S. Convention, at Wellfieet, Mass., Dec. 19, 20.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION for Springfield District, N. E. Conference—The Annual Convention will be held at the M. E. Church, Westfield, on Thursday, Nov. 16th, 1865. There will be three sessions: at 10 A. M., 1½ P. M., and Capt. John W. Stevens, So. Danvers, Seventy-sixth do.;
Capt. Arthur H. Pomeroy, Greenwich, Seventy-seventh do.; Capt. Joshua L. Abell, Cummington, Seventy-eighth do.; Capt. Joshua L. Abell, Cummington, Seventy-eighth do.
There are one hundred and twenty-five midshipmen in the new class of the naval academy at Annapolis, of whom twenty-two are from Pennsylvania, thirteen from Massachusetts, and two from each of the other New England States.

trict.

Afternoon—Essay: Subject, The Proper use of Question Books to Sabbath Schoots—Rev. Wrs. D. Bridge, of Buckland; Discussion upon the Essay. Essay: Subject, Qualification Necessary for a Sabbath School Teacher—Rev. C. H. Hansford, of Palmer; Discussion upon the Essay. Essay: Subject, How to retain Advanced and Mature Scholars in the Sabbath Schools—Rev. Wm. R. Clark, of Springfield; Discussion upon the Essay.

The following Topics will be discussed: The best means of Filling up Sabbath Schools—First speaker, Josiah Hayden, Esq., of Williamsburg; The best means of Profitably Interesting Sabbath Schools—First speaker, Rev. Pliny Wood, of

The following Topics will be discussed: The cest means of Filling up Sabbath Schools—First speaker, Josiah Hayden, E-q., of Williamsburg: The best means of Frofitably Interesting Sabbath Schools—First speaker, Rev. Pliny Wood, of Springfield; The best Methods to be used to secure Early Conversions in Sabbath Schools—First speaker, Hon. T. Kniel, of Westfield.

N. B. Each of the above Essays not to exceed twenty, and

N. B. Each of the above Essays not to exceed twenty, and the first speaker on each topic not more than fifteen, and others not more than eight minutes. Evening: The exercises of the evening will consist of short Addresses by the following brethren, interspersed with singing by the Westfield Sabbath School, viz.: Church Attendance by Sabbath School Scholars—Rev. John H. Gaylord, of Blandford; The Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church—Rev. Nelson Stutson, of Springfield; The Relation of Parents to the Sabbath School—Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D., Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham.

THE CLAREMONT DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSO-CLATION will meet at Claremont, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 9 A.

M. for a two days' sessi-in.

Programme:—Preaching, Tuesday Evening, by S. Quimby;
Wednesday Evening, by G. N. Bryant.

ESSAYS: Importance of Observing and Maintaining the
Distinctive Peculisrities of Methodism — J. Thurston;
Christ's Agony in the Garden—G. N. Bryant; Divine Sorrow

N. Culver; Resurrection—A. C. Dutton; How to Promote
Revivals—R. Dearborn; Preparation for the Pulpit—C. M.
Dinsmore; Personal Qualities of sn Evangelical Ministry—S.
G. Kellogg; Reconstruction in the South—J. Wagner; Class
Meetings—How to Improve their Usefulness—S. Quimby,

EXECESE:—Luke xvi. 5-8—C. U. Dunoing; Matt. xix. 2830—J. H. Hillman; 2 Pet. ili. 13—L. L. Eastman.

All other preachers, traveling and local, will present e-says
unon subletts of their own selection, or the sketches of their THE CLAREMONT DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSO-IATION will meet at Claremont, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 9 A.

The Annual Sermon before the FEMALE RELIEF SOCI-ETY of the Hanover Street M. E. Church, Boston (post-poned from Oct. 22d) will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, on next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12th, in the church. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Nov. 8.

NOTICE.—The remains of Rev. Demison Gage and wife, daughter of Rev. Elljah Brigham, having been removed from the West, commemorative services will be held in the Maple Street Church, at Lynn, Nov. 15. at 1 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that Revs. L. Crowell and J. H. Mansfield will conduct the services. Friends and acquaintances of the decrased are specially invited to be present.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The Trustees of the New Hampshire Conterence Seminary and Female College are hereby notified that a special meeting of the Board will be held at the Seminary Buildings, Tuesday, Nov. 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By request, A. B. WYATT, Secretary. Sanbornton Bridge, Nov. 4.

Marriages.

In the Anburndale Congregational Church, Oct. 26th, by Rev. C. F. Alien, of Portland, Me., assisted by Rev. A. H. Carrier, of Auburndale, Mr. James Freeman, of Baltimore, to Harriette E. Abbott: also, Rev. Edward A. Rand, of Amesbury, to Mary F. Abbott, daughter of Hon. J. S. Abbott. In Quincy Point, Oct. 29th, by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Mr. John Hall to Miss Lizzie A. Hersey, both of Quincy. In Lynn, Nov. 2, by Rev. J. H. Twombly, Mr. Daniel Sutherland to Miss Abble A. Stevens, both of Lynn. In Watertown, Oct. 21, by Rev. L. T. Townsend, Mr. Samuel N. Cushing, of Watertown, to Miss Eliza Figg, of Cambridge. Foreign Miscellany.

Fenians in Canada.—Mr. Perreault, a member of the Canadian Parliament, says that the Irish will avenge themselves on England by invading Canada, in order to conquer and hold the upper province, and make it their base of operations to free Ireland. It is stated that the government is organizing an army of 40,000 men to resist the Fenian invasion. On the 2d inst. the authorities of Montreal were expecting the arrival of five regiments of British troops.

Well N. Cashing, of Watertown, to Miss Eliza Figg, of Cambridge, and the Susan Brown, both of Steps, Aug. 13th, Mr. Island W. Fountain to Miss Eveline Yates; Oct. 22th, Mr. Job T. Studley to Miss Susan Brown, both of Bremen.

In Great Falls. N. H., Ok. 1, Peterberg, Aug. 26, Mr. Chas. Jones to Miss Lizie A. Thompson; Oct. 23th, Mr. Job T. Studley to Miss Susan Brown, both of Bremen.

In Great Falls. N. H., Ok. 1, Wer. D. C. Babcock, Mr. John F. Buller, Of Fewelke, Me., to Miss. Sarah A. Blaisdell, of Great Falls; Oct. 18th, Mr. John F. Bealen Of Particular Mr. John F. Bealen Of Particular Mr. John F. Bealen Of Haverhill, Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of Northwood, to Miss Sarah E. Wallen Mr. John F. Bealen Of No MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—It is stated on the authority of high officials of the Liberal Government that they have lately won several victories, and have overrun large portions of the States of Mexico, Morelia and Queretaro;

"Thomas A. Keables, of Brooklyn, to Miss Lottle H., daughter of the late Capt. Martin Smith, of Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Meaths.

In Bolton, Sept. 21, after a severe sickness, of typhoid dys-entery, Calviu Greenicaf, aged 46 years and 10 months.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 3253; Sheep and

Lambs, 11,780; Number of Western Cattle, 1025; Eastern Cattle, 650; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 1552; Cattle

ed Beef.)

Hides—8 @ 9c per b. Tallow—8 @ 9c P b. Lamb Skins—1.50 € 1.62; Sheep Skins 1.50 € 1.62 each. Calf Skins—00 € 200 ₽ fb.

was promptly and officially notified that as he had hoisted the black flag they would deal with the Imperialists just as they should deal with them.

Foreign Items.

Several German governments are reported to be about to recognize the Italian nation.

Calf Skins-00 2 20 P D.

There is a larger supply of Beeves from the West than has been in several weeks, and upon an average are much better than has been brought from that section for a long time. Taking quality into consideration, we think that prices are from 20 cts. to \$1 P hundred lower than they were last week. The supply from Maine is larger than it was last week. There is still quite a large lot of eattle yarded for sale to determine the still quite a large lot of eattle yarded for sale to determine the still quite a larger than it was last to determine the still quite

\$45; 3 years old, \$40 @ \$65. Most of the small cattle are ought up for slaughter.

Working Oxen—The demand for workers is not as active as

t was lust week. Prices range from \$150 to \$275 per pair.

Milch Cows — Sales ordinary \$50 @ 75; extra \$90 @ 140.

Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of

Swine-Wholesale, 11 @ 14e # h; retail 12 to 16e P h olumbia County Pigs are retailing from 17 to 25c P b.
Fat Hogs-3050 at market; prices 13j & 14c V b. RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIOAS—W b.
p Butter, 50 6 60
ler, in tubs, 45 a 55
Partridges, each,

WHOLSESALE PRICE.

REEF, FORK, LARD, &c.
Moss Beef, # bbl.,
esh price, 00 00 @25 00
Former below the price of WHOLSESALE PRICE.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES. Corn, \$\psi \ 56 \text{ fbs.} FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Potatoes—
Jackson Whites,

bbl,
2 00 @ 2 25
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 g 0 00
Hubbard Squashes,
ton,
Arrow Squashes,
ton,
Cranberries,

@ 000 00
Harrow Squashes,
ton,
Fine Feed,
Middlings,

38 00g40 0 0 00 @00 00 HAY. Apples.

bbl, 5 00 @ 8 00
Onions, # bbl, 0 00 @ 2 50
Sects, # bush, @ 0 00
Carrots, # bush, @ 0 00
Carrots, # bush, @ 0 00
Straw, 100 lbs, 1 03 @ 1 10

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Business Hotices.

Forney's Philadelphia Press says "The Little Corporal, is to be the great child's paper of America." It delights all ages. The price is only one dollar a year; sample copy ten cents. It is published by Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, ill.

ing, especially our laboring class, that it takes two dollars to go as far as one formerly did to procure eatables, and when so many imitations of genuine articles are brought into the narket, there is nothing which has appeared that comes so lear the pure, as regards quality and flavor, of any of them,

"ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."-But STERLING' MBROSIA makes the hair rich, soft and luxuriant; giving I hat glossy hue of the raven wing which no other hair pre

THE VERY THING FOR THE TIMES .- If there is one thir more than another that comes in good time just now, it is the FAMILY DYE COLORS of Howe & Stevens. Their use will we the necessity for purchasing many a garment, the morarticularly among the ladies. For a very trifling expend are old things may be made to look as good as new. The process is very simple, just as the result is very certain They can be used on all sorts of fabrics, and when colore

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-HEARTBURN,-When overflow bile occurs, a burning sensation is felt in the region of the stomach, and is popularly termed *Heartburn*. Holloway's Pills, by their immediate action on the liver, purify its sec-tions, cleanse the solvent fluids, and expel all acrid irritating matter from the stomach.

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS have become necessary article as a family medicine in all those families that have been made acquainted with their virtues. These Pills are mild in their action, at the same time they are searching and thorough in cradicating disease from the system; being composed of vegetable extracts, accounts for the peculiar virtues they possess. We advise every family t seen these Pills constantly on hand for use in time of nec We say this much that our readers may be benefited. For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Nov. 8.

MOTHERS, TRY IT!-If you wish to find a medicine per liarly adapted to cure the Snuffles, Wheezing, or bad Colds in your children, which are so apt to bring on the Croup, try DR. WM. HALL's BALSAM, a safe and certain remedy hese complaints. It is also pleasant to the taste. For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Nov. 8.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indi ensable in every family. Among these, the experience of cars assures us, should be recorded PERRY DAVIS' PAIN found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rhenmatism, or fresh wounds and bruises .- Christian

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISORDERS, D BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their ficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Soldiers and officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "The Troches," as

H. W. SMITH, from their own intrinsic excellence, and without the aid of celebrated names and high sounding advertise nents, have steadily advanced in the public estimation, un they are acknowledged to be unsurpassed, and are unrivaled by any similar instruments. Their convenient size and eleyant finish reader them ornaments for the parior, and their exquisite perfection of tone, rapidity and ease of action, will mmend them to all lovers of music, Very many whose couns would be crowded by a Plano-Forte, or whose means counsol the purchase of a less costly instrument, find a very autiful and welcome substitute in the American Organ.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- Old Eyes Made New, without Spectacles, Doctor, or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1130

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is the most perfect prepare tion for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vege-table compound, and contains no injurious ingredients. It will restore gray hair to its original color—will prevent the hair falling out—and will promote its growth. It is a splen-did hair dressing—eleganing the scale and making the hair did hair dressing—cleausing the scalp, and making the hair soft, lustrous and silken. R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua N. H., Proprietors. 6moseow. Aug. 30.

that die with Consumption every year, the importance of a medicine that will cure all pulmonary affections that tend to this complaint, and even to arrest the destroyer after it has indicated its presence in the system, must be admitted to be beyond all estimate. This wonderful power is claimed to be ed by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. For sale by Dealers in Family Medicines generally.

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL is the only reliable THE GREAT GERMAN PARLEMENTS IN THE COURSE OF THE GREAT COURSE, Well as the Course of the Nose, Head or Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Dipththeria, Asthma, and Consumption in its first stages. Price per bottle, \$2.00.

This remedy is prepared by a regular physician of thirty years' experience, and an extensive practice in diseases of the years' experience, and an extensive practice in circases of the pulmonary mucous membrane, prescribing constantly the Helimittel with unfailing success, thus curing thousands who in vain have exhausted every other means to obtain relief.

For sale by Weeks & Potter, No. 170 Washington Street,

Stores-Sales-Yearlings, \$11 @ \$23; 2 years old \$25 @ | George C. Goodwin & Co., No. 35 Hanover Street, J. Wilson Jr. & Co., No. 138 Washington Street, Boston, and all other Druggists. Ceppemos. Oct 11. Druggists.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY .- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World' Hair Restorer and Dressing Invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladden and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance, and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the akin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress. the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

From Distinguished Clergymen.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received. REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes, "1 he use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair essing, the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and ance. The same is true of my daugh dsomely thickened up, and also has a healthful appea

age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very grey, and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its nature color, and has ceased to fall." "The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreer dressing I have ever used." Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich Street,

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, in a letter says: " My

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO. of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, etc. Also, Lin-seed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATI k Co., General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York.

TO THE LADIES. NEW FALL GOODS,—Black Silks, Capes, Shawls, Thibets, Lyonese, Alpacas, De Laines, Prints, and Cottons. You will usually find many things at decidedly good bargains. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. O. S. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover Street. 16. Sept. 13.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Con centrated Potash, or Ready Soap Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other or ley in market. Put up in cans of on saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, who pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 89, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP .- This celebrated Toilet SOAF n such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials s mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS. Styles New and Elegant stock Extensive and Varied, embracing the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods ever offered n this market. We invite the attention of Gentlemen who prefer Clothing Stylish and Nobby, as well as those of more Conservative Taste, with the confidence that our Goods and rices will merit their approbation.

THWING & COLLINS, Tailors hambers, 140 Washington Street, (nearly opposite School

Ho, all ye afflicted with CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HOASER-NESS, COLD OR COUGH, never despair of being cured until you have tried Husband's Catarrh Pomade, Fumigating Powder, and Vegetable Pills. They will afford immediate relief when used, and if persevered in will cure, M. S. BURR t Co., Agents, No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Mas

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.—A Consumptive Cured.—DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence discovered, while in the East Iudies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mor-tals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this rem-edy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausca at the Stomach, In-action of the Bowels, Wasting away of the Muscles. The writer will please state the name of the paper they see

this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn. 3mos. Sept. 27.

Advertisements.

NOW HEADY. SECOND SERIES OF ILLUS-TRATIVE GATHERINGS FOR PREACHERS AND TEACHERS. A Manual of Ancedotes, Tracts, Figure Proverbs, Quotations, &c., &c. Adapted for Christian teaching. By Rev. G. S. Bowes, B.A. 16mo., muslin, \$1.75. The very favorable reception of the first series, has induced the reprint of the second, which will be found equally

Also, just published, THE FERNSIDE LIBRARY. Handsomely illustrated. Six volumes, 16mo.
CONVICT'S SONS. THE TWO FIRESIDES. THE CONVICT'S SONS. DON'T SAY SO.
ANNE DALTON. THE ERRAND BOY.

ANN ASH. The above are all interesting and instructive books, and ar sceptionable in their religious character. Price, per volume, Or act in a neat box.

Sent per mail on receipt of retail price. r sale by booksellers generally.

PERKENPINE & HIGGINS, Nov 8 5t eop 56 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Liver Complaint A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL. If your bowels are costive,
TRY THEM.

If you have worms,
TRY THEM. If your breath is bad,
TRY THEM. If you feel drowsy, TRY THEM. If you are low spirited,
TRY THEM. If you have a sick head:

TRY THEM. They only cost 25 cents a box, TRY THEM. Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, actually pro-luce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the allo-

tors, is prescribed by them almost universally cases of Liver Complaint, Consumption of Lungs, etc. THE MANDRAKE PILLS Are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fai experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do no produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for Dyspepsia it may be proper to use them in conucc-tion with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judi-

clous treatment the digestive faculties are speedily restored t

their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filter ing the blood and prepa ing the bile, that it is subject to many sorders, and that when it is diseased, or inactive, the who body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a med icine which can restore the healthy operations of the live should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculor ness and wretchedness, and other alarming and dist symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the

DRAKE PILLS.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy and depression of spirits which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. DR. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, Boston, EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE LION OF THE TRIBE OF JUDAH; A new piece of music, by Rev J. W. Dadmun.
THEY ARE WAITING FOR ME, by Rev. J. W. Dadmun.
THE PILGRIMS. by Rev. B. W. Gorham.
Each printed on a single sheet. Price 5 cents. Sent by
mail for 40 cents per dozen.
Nov 8 3t JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill. SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES AND CONCERTS. We have constantly on hand all the

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES AND CONCERTS. We have constantly on hand all the material printed for this purpose. The following are just published:

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES, PART 4, containing 22 dialogues, printed in tract form, a copy for each speaker. Sent by mail for 40 cents.

ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER, 2D SERIES, by Rev. N. Heston. I vol., 18mo., 220 pp. Price 60 cents. Sent by mail for the price. This has a good variety of Addresse. Dialogues, &c. In addition to these we have three other packages of Dialogues, and seven books, all good and useful. Especially would we notice "Dorchester" Concert Exercises," five numbers, 6 cents each. Each number is a complete 8. S. Concert.

JAMES F. MAGEE, Agent,

Nov 8

VEGSTABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION. Established in 1826. and still the best known remedy for all affections of the Lungs, Throat and Chest. Be careful to get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Large bottles, \$1. Small bottles, 50 cents. PURE COD LIVER OIL Bottled expressly for Medicinal use by REED, CUTLER & CO., who have facilities for obtaining Oil of the most reliable quality. Large bottles, \$1. COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston, Jan 25

Advertisements.

HARD TIMES COFFEE, the Very Best Sub- THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORstitute FOR PURE COFFEE,
not distinguished from Pure Java by people gene
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY H. B. NEWHALL,

No. 36 South Market Street, Boston. TARSHISH SILVER MINING COMPANY.

OFFICERS .- C. S. Brown. P CERS.—C. S. Brown, President; George Merrill lent; Alfred A. Post, Treasurer, Cashler America om forty to sixty dollars per share, of the par value of o

The management of the Company is entrusted to a board of custees composed of energetic, Christian business men, in the public may repose implicit confidence. re guarantees of the safety of an investment in its stock. scriptions at the present rate will be received for onl one thousand shares.

For particulars or information, address any of the officer

Nov 8 3mos No. 80 Broadway, New York. 1866. Just What is Wanted. "OUR SONG BIRDS." A Juvenile Musical Quarterly by GEO. F. ROOT and B. R. HANBY.

Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Select Schools, &c., supplied with Fresh, New, Ringing Music, all the year round, at a cost o each pupil of ONE CENT A WEEK. (January) (April)
"THE SNOW BIRD." "THE ROBIN." "THE RED BIRD." (October) Each number a complete book.

The " Snow BIRD" will be ready by the 1st of December Per hundred,
To subscribers, per year,
Single copies, sent for examination for Send for a Specimen. ROOT & CADY, Publishers

Chicago, Ill. OF ALL COLLECTIONS OF PIANO MUSIC That contained in the 'Home Circle' is admitted to be he best that can be obtained in book form. It includes every rariety, from the simplest to the most difficult, and has something suited to the taste and ability of every player. It is printed very clearly on good white paper, and cannot fail to prove satisfactory in every way to the purchaser. Two Vols. Price of each, in Boards, \$2.50; Cloth, \$3; Cloth, glit, \$4. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.

SINGER'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

This splendid Machine combines all the good qualities of our well known manufacturing machines, with many new and valuable improvements. It is swift, quiet, and positive in its operation; ews the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, it a beautiful and substantial manner. It Hems, Felis, Cords. Braids, Tucks, Gathers, Stickes. etc., and will do a greater range of work than any machine heretofore offered to the public.

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Office, corner of Pratt and South Streets, Baltimore, Md. A GENTS WANTED! Male and Female, in ev-THE SECRET SERVICE," the Field, the Dungeon and the Escape! By Albert D. Richardson, N. Y. Tribune Cor

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The Subscribers are manufacturing and have constantly for sale, a superior article of Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots, which they recommend as Real Water Proof.

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Nov 1

166 Hanover and 3 Salem Street, Boston.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH! The very best
and cheapest article for the Teeth is DR. WHITNEY'S
CKLEBRATED RUSSIAN TEADERST DENTRIFICE. Honey
refunded unless perfectly satisfactory. Energetic Agents—
Ladies and Gentlemen—wanted everywhere. Great inducements offered, and extensive 'erritory given. Samples and
circulurs sent irre by mail for 25 cents.
Sold only by Agents, and at No. 6 Tremont St., Boston.
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The Monry of the Monry o

Advertisements.

"The Universal Opinion of the Musical Profes sion "-New York Tribune. "THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THE ORGANISTS AND MUSICIANS."-Boston Daily Advertise "NEARLY EVERY ORGANIST AND PIANIST OF NOTE."-New York World.

"AN ALMOST UNIVERSAL ACCLAIM."-New York The Cabinet Organs vary in espacity from an instrument having one set of reeds of four octaves compass to one having six sets of reeds and seven octaves compass in all. Each size may be had in cases of different styles plain or elegant, ac-cording to the vac for which the

ling to the use for which it is designed. The interior ork is of the same excellence in all; that is, as good as the nufacturers know how to make it. In their fa my of manufacture is never consulted at any expense in The black Walnut and Oak cases are of solid wood, with The olack wants and that cases are of solid words an ad-plain oil floish; smooth, but not polished; and have an ad-vantage in that they are not easily scratched or defaced. The Rosewood cases are varnished and highly polished,

the veneers being always the very best obtainable.

The Carved and Paneled, Inlaid Ebony and other more rate cases are among the most elegant pieces of furniare imaginable. No finer cabinet work has been done in this

The plain cases are usually selected for Churches, Schools, te ; and the more highly finished ones for private houses. We have but one price for each style, and this is subject to

cal instruments of any manufacturer have received from he musical profession generally such femphatic approbation and preference over all others of their general class, or aculred in so brief time such wide reputation and extensive se as the CABINET ORGANS made exclusively by MASON & HAMLIN. These Organs bear the same relation to the melodeon and other reed instruments, which the modern plano forte bears to the spinnet of harpsichord of olden times. "Within these few years," says The Home Journal, "such material progress has been made by the well-known manu-facturers, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, as to place the instrunents made by them on a higher level, and to decide the que tion that the plane forte is no longer to hold the only prominent place as a household instrument. These manufacturers ave worked out the secret of producing tones of the bes uality — tones of surpassing purity and richness — from reeds; and have otherwise brought the instrument for which they have adopted the appropriate name, 'Cabinet Organs,' to such a degree of excellence that they are exciting much in in musical circles, and are already becoming the fashion nose who are on the alert for musical novelties of real

"Even the form is altered," says the Montreal Gazette. * presenting a case resembling in shape more an elegant cabi-net (as the name denotes) than anything else, and carved and polished in rosewood, walnut or oak, with all the elegance of a handsome plane forte. The tone of this instrument is, however, its chief excellence, and what must recommend it o judges of music, and this is so free from all the harshnes and monotony which have heretofore characterized the reed tone; so full, round and rich, that it is difficult to believe, at imes, that one is not listening to a veritable pipe organ. The well, too, possessing some wonderfully effective but simple onnected with a lever which opens or closes the swell-cham ber as the bellows expands or contracts, enables the player to "The Cabinet Organ, first introduced in the year 1862,"

says the New York World, "has had to combat a very wide-spread, deep-seated prejudice against reed instruments, the results of popular experiences with the reservoirs of auricular torture, the melodeon and harmonium. To the educated car the asthmatic tones of these instruments caused an aggregate amount of incalculable agony which begat a general vindicive feeling against these offending boxes of most villanous sound. But Messrs, Mason & Hamilo have changed all this, and by their improvements produced an instrument of the highest order of merit, both as regards the quality of its nes and its capacity for artistic, as well as popular effects— instrument which appears likely, and deserves to become popular as the piano forte" The most important respect in which the MASON & HAM-

LIN CABINET ORGANS differ from other reed instru-ments, is quality of tone. This is of a different character, being more round, full and musica? than in other instruments of the class. It has at once more musical volume and del cacy; more purity and richness. The superiority in this respect is, indeed, so obvious to all whose musical perceptions have been cultivated, that it forms the most distinguishing characteristic of the Mason & Haralin instruments. Proba-bly it is to their marked superiority in this, more than in any other one respect, that they owe their singular success, and the almost unanimous preference expressed for them by capacity for expression and variety of effect; in uniform character of each stop throughout its register; in quickness of utterance, so important in the execution of rapid music;

ent, and ingenuity and perfection of construction, securing durability and guarding sgainst lia-bility to get out of order, every comparison of the Cabinet Organs with any other instruments of the class, must be This marked excellence of the instruments of Mason & familia is owing, not only to the experience and skill of the nanufacturers in regard to instruments of this class, but also to the exclusive control and employment by them of several istinct patents, and patented processes, with other peculiar is distinct patents, and patented processes, with other peculiar is distinct. Among these may be mentioned the Automatic sellows Sweli, Noiseless Safety Valves, Wood's Coupler, mproved Self Adjusting Reed Valves, with reed, tube-board and action machinery of novel and ingenious construction.
The most important of these inventions have originated in the factories of Mason & Hamlin, while the exclusive use of

others has been secured by them in pursuance of their deter-mination to avail themselves of every real improvement in his class of instruments, whether originated in their own vidence that these claims as to the value and superior y of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are not exaggera-

ed, but are well founded, is abundant and conclu

1. THE TESTIMONY OF EMINENT MUSICIANS has een given to an extent unprecedented.

It is easy for manufacturers to claim, in a general way, in nts and otherwise, that their recommended as the best by the most eminent musicians, from whom. "hundreds of recommendations" have been re-ceived, &c., &c. But it is safe to infer that every manufactu-rer really having such valuable testimony in his behalf with be-sure to print it, in some form. Certainly there is reason to loubt the existence of such testimony if it is not printed Mason & Hamlin present in their circulars printed testimon from more than two hundred and fifty prominent musician including a large portion of the most eminent organists, plan ists, musical directors and composers in the country, not only to the great excellence and value of their Cabinet Organs, but to the fact that they excel all other instruments of this class. "No musician who will examine carefully," says MAX MARETZEK, the well known impressario, "can doubt that the best instruments in the world are made in the United States, and that your Cabinet Organs are greatly superior.

and by far the best made here. I speak from experience in their use, both at the Opera, in the Academy of Music, and a my own house."

Mr. S. B. MILLS, the very eminent planist, writes: "in all those qualities which constitute excellence, I regard your Cabinet Organs as unrivaled. Such pure musical tones, promptness and smoothness of action, and fine variety of effect, I have not found in any other instrument of the class."

Mr. GOTTSCHALK says: "Your Cabinet Organ is a truly charming instrument, worthy of the high praise it has received, and far superior to everything of its class I have seen," and declares that one " will be sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement, which can possibly

afford its moderate expense." Mr. HARRY SANDERSON styles it " the heat instru of its class with which I am acquainted, and worthy a place in every drowing room beside the plano forte." Mr. JOHN H. WILCOX, the very eminent organist, of the same species, (those having free vibrating reeds,) I can only reiterate what so many in the musical profession have aid before—that for equality, promptness and exqui

they are unequaled."

Mr. WILLIAM MASON declares them "really so excelent, that there can hardly be much difference CAL PROFESSION that Mess; s. Mason & Hamlin have suc-ceeded in making a better small instrument than any other that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in

that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in Europe.—New York Tribune.

Nearly all the leading musicians of our principal cities unite in pronouncing the Cabinet Organs of Mesers. Mason & Hamin the best reed instruments manufactured here or abroad, and in commending them as most valuable for the drawing-room and family, as well as for the chapel and school-room. ing in my stomach since taking the first 15 drops; although 2. FORTY-EIGHT GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS of other HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded to Mason & Hamlin at the principal industrial fairs of the country within

a few years, and THRTEEN, notwithstanding the stronges competition with instruments of other prominent makers within the last few weeks. THE VERY WIDE INTRODUCTION AND SALE OF dence in its favor. Increase, even to the extent of doublin their manufacturing facilities two or three times in the course their manufacturing facilities two or three times in the course of a few years, has not been sufficient to fully supply the demand, not alone for instruments for private use, but also for churches. Sunday Schools, lodges, and other public uses to which they are peculiarly adapted. Already MASON & HAMLIN find a considerable demand for their instruments from foreign countries, and have filled rep at dly orders from Europe, Africa, Australia, the West Indies and South American and Association of the Leighes Streaks the New Landschafter. Europe, Africa, Australia, the West Indies and South Ameri-ca. A recent number of the Leipzig Siguale, the leading mu-sical paper of Germany, admits the superiority of the Mason & Hamlin instruments, declaring that they have "mone of that harsh, reedy tone so common to instruments of this gen-

STYLES AND PRICES.—The M. & H. CABINET OR-GANS are manufactured in various elegant styles of rose-wood, carved walnut or oak, ebony, glit, &c., varying from \$135 to \$1000 each, according to capacity, number of stops, and elegance of case. All the different sized instruments are put up also in plain walnut or oak cases, for churches, lodges, Circulars, with full particulars, free to any address.

274 Washington Street, Boston, 598 Broadway, New York.

WAREROOMS:

Nov. 8

Advertisements.

FOR THE NATION! COE'S DYSPERSIA The World's Great Remedy

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. DISEASES STOMACH AND BOWELS.

DYSPEPSIA is not only the sure forerunner of death, but he companion of a miscrable life. It has been well called he Nation's Scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, suffer from its ravages, than from all other allments combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the somach powerless to

PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH

ligest the food, and has for its attendants. Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nau-sea at Stomach, and General Debility of the whole System.

reusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food, without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress, and oftentimes complete prostration. To meet the terrible ravages of this worst of all Diseases, we HAVE PREFARED "COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

nd we pledge our reputation upon our statement, when we

ot in a year—not in a month—nor in a week—but you shall be its beneficial infinence at once, immediately, and the day you take it. To you who have lived for years upon Grahan Bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the least wise hearty—first, because the Doctor has ordered the plainat food and secondly, for fear of the distress it causesrising and souring on your stomach, we say, Sit down to

ur dinner, eat as hearty a meal as you wish, and as soon as e food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspoon-COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Relieve you Instantan thus enabling you, by hearty eating, and the use of the cure after each meal (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach), you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the ime the first bottle is used up, we will guaran

breakfast as you ever sit down to in your healthlest hours and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle, upon you

howing that our statement is not correct.

The medicine is powerful but harmless, and whilst a single The medicine is powerful but harmiess, and washerer, the caspoonfull will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is enwhole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is enwhole bottle full would not materially injure him. All classes of disirely vegetable and contains no opiates. All classes of dis-ase that have their origin in a disordered Stomach and Bow-

Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colic Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery, Vomiting, a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude, Il not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It remove

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

he Disease by removing the cause; not like Alcoholic Biters, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by their exhilarating effects.

Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their place use a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their normal condition, and set in motion the entire human mechanism in perfect harmony, and upon principles synonymous with well defined physiological laws. That such will be the

nediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as nen of honor—our reputation as Pharmaceutists—our favor-ble acquaintance with the proprietors of the people as world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

We add below some Testimonials from our neighbors and wasmen, to which we ask your careful attention TESTIMONIALS. om the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison,

Conn. I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can

illingly testify to its value as a medicine.

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church. Madison, Conn., June 30, 1864. A Voice from Home through our City Papers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS :- Allow me, through your columns, to cknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from he use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a grea ufferer from Dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and

pain. I have now stopped using the medi-PALMIRA LYMAN. From the benefit derived by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I mever intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dys-

pepsia to try it.

me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can cat pine apple short cake, or any-thing else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief it affords is instantaneous.

JANE A. LOWREY. New Haven, June 18, 1864. Those who know my constitution, what my condition has een for the last thirty years, will believe with me, that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to cat anything I please, and it is very seldom I now have to use the medicine. It relieved me in an instant when I was in great pain. My

MR. COE :- The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gave

whole system is being strengthened by its use

New Haven, June 29, 1864. IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. While journeying on the cars, my stomach became badly deranged, causing severe palu in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sea-sickness. A lady sitmy trouble was ended. The medicine was "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," and from the effect it had upon the Stomach, and what

medy for Sea-sickness and Dyspepsia. MRS. SAMUEL FIELD.

NEW HAVEN, June 28, 1864. MESSRS. C. G. CLARK & Co. Gentlemen:—I desire to make known the almost instantaneous effects of "Coc's Dys-pepsia Cure," in cases of Cholera Morbus. I had been for some brandy, as I had always been told that it was a goo have been for twenty-four hours vomiting and purging, and I am unable to stand or walk, from weakness, and this deadly sickness at my stomach completely prostrates me," He pro-duced a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, saying, "Take it large swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take another

large swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take another after dinner."

From the moment I took that first dose of the medicine my sickness at stomach was gone—its effect was instantaneous, In an hour I ate my dinner with as good a relish as ever hungry man partock (as I was well cleared out of food), and followed by a tesspoonfull of Cure. I have not suffered a particle of inconvenience since I took the remedy.

Its action was so wonderful and so immediate, that I could hardly believe the evidences of my own senses, and I desire to publicly make known these facts, that the whole world may avail themselves of its use. Like bread, it should find a place in every one's house, and I believe that no one

find a place in every one's house, and I believe that no one should go away from home without a bottle of it in his pocket, or where it could be quickly made available. ONE OF THE TWENTY-PIVE. NE OF THE TWENTY-YE.

NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1804.

MR. COE. Sir:—Having been troubled with the Dyspepala
for some eight or twelve months, I have taken the usual kinds
of medicines, which have done me no good. I saw your advertisement of a medicine to cure the Dyspepais. I have tried
it, and found it to be THE Medicine. The first 15 drops (the 7th of June) that I took, relieved me in one minute. I have taken it three or four times, but have had no distressing feel-

fore, I could not eat a meal, and sometimes no more than NEW HAVES, June 11, 1864. MEW HAVES, June 11, 1864.

Min. Cox. Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dyspepsia Medicine I received from you, gave instantaneous relief. I only used it when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to day, one to morrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until I was enabled to est without taking mything at all. My case was an extreme one, larving suffered for soven years. I now consider myself cured, and by only using one bottle of medicine in the space of two months. The dose was a tea-spoonfull.

ELLEN S. ALLEN.

Sold by Druggists in city and country, everywhere, Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

Orders by mail, from either dealers or consumttended to.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn., PROPRIETOR GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General New England Agent STATE OF INDIANA, GIBSON COUNTY, January 11th, A.D. 1865.

MESSES. C. G. CLARK & CO. Jenuary 11th, A.D. 1866.

Gents — I have disposed of the two bottles of COE® DYSFERSIA CURE which I ordered from you. and it has had the
desired effect. I tithik it is a most excellent remedy. You
will please find 810 enclosed, for which you will please forward to me ten bottles of Coo® Dysp-pals Cure.
You will forward by Express. Address

A. P. WILSON,
Fort Branch, Gibson County, Indiana,
In the care of LOGAN MCCHARY
eog

Poetry.

"I AM THE GOOD SHEPHERD." O name beloved! how precious and how sweet! My Shepherd! This he tells me is his name-This is his name. I haste with joyful feet,-I press my way to him earnest to hear The comforting name that silences my fear

So helpless am I, all so weak to bear The cares, the many burdens of a life-A life that bath with all its skies most fair, So many intricate paths, so many ways Untried, unknown, -so many darksome days.

But let my heart, my lips this name repeat : Jesus my Shepherd, -Jesus, my Shepherd, mine! How all the bleak, rough winds grow soft and sweet, How all the rocky hillsides, though they be So steep and rugged, seem most fair to me. O paths untried, unknown! O darksome days! Never alone my feet your dangers try,-

Never alone unpitied do I gaze When clouds with threatening glances downward com And I can see no light, no path, no home. Count, if thou canst, the comforts that do spring

From this sweet name. O count the joys that thri This poor, weak human heart, when it doth cling In all its trembling need to Him whose voice Soundeth so still, so calm, through all life's noise. His voice! O weak, O poor, inconstant heart!

And is it thine to hear, to know his voice? And is it thing to have a blessed part Among his chosen? Stoopeth he thus low, Me, even the least, among his sheep to know? But ah! if one of his, what giveth he

As the sure test to prove that thus I am?
"My sheep," he saith, "I know; THEY FOLLOW ME Can we thus follow him, thus walk aright. Grant me, O Lord, from out thine heart of love This needed light! Jesus, my Shepherd, grant

That I may count thy way the safest, best, Content with following, leaving thee the rest. There, when he leadeth me on hillsides bleak, Or through green pastures guides my singing soul Thus, though I hold my heart to hear him speak Amid the tempests, or where at his will

That only where thou leadest may I move,-

The silvery waters sleep, so cool, so still,-All will be well; no harm can reach me while I follow him. No power from out his hand Can pluck my sheltered soul-no arts beguile; But surely, steadily, my way shall rise To the unfading hills beyond the skies. Chelsea, Mass.

> For Zion's Herald. DYING.

So weak I cannot speak Or lift my eyes to heaven; One moment more, and from the shore The frail bark will be driven; Pity ! sweet Christ, and shed Thy light about my bed; Place thine arm strong Beneath my sinking head,-Give me the dying song. How sweet to be made meet, For the blest home in heaven; To see earth fade, and through the shade To have bright glimpses given, Knows all my dying plea; I tremble not, His shining face I see; His child is not forgot.

Literary Hotices.

QUINTILIAN'S INSTITUTIONS, Tenth and Twentieth BOOKS. With Explanatory Notes. By Henry S. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Crosby

We are glad to welcome this edition, so carefully pro pared and ably edited, with explanatory notes, of this great teacher of Rhetoric and Oratory. It should be, and we trust it will be introduced as a text book in the

THE SPIRITUAL MIRROR, OR LOOKING GLASS. New-buryport: Charles Whipple. Sold by J. P. Magee, Boston.

French—five editions being printed. In 1732 it was translated into German; and from German into English, by Peter Bauder. This is the 6th American edition printed in 1844, and but few copies are left. It contains a series of engravings designed to represent "the human heart as being either the temple of God or habitation of devils, so as to aid in a better understanding of man's fallen nature." As a rare curiosity, it is well worth the fifty cents which it costs.

ON RADIATION, by John Tyndall, F. R. S. D. Appleton & Co.; Crosby & Ainsworth. This is a very interesting lecture delivered by a man in the science, in the Senate House, before the University of Cambridge, England, May 16, 1865. It contains much solid food for the scientific.

TURNING A NEW LEAF, or The Story of Charles Ter-ry, by the author of Win and Wear. 16mo., pp. 355 New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. This belongs to the "Win and Wear Series," which we class among the good books for the young.

LUKE DARRELL, THE CHICAGO NEWSBOY. 16mo., pp. 377. Chicago: Tomlinson Brothers. For sale by This is a well written, interesting story of a Chicago

newsboy, who not only retains his integrity in the midst of temptations, but exerts a good influence over his associates in spite of all adverse influences, and leads some of

CAMF-FIRE AND COTTON-FIELD; Southern Adventures in Time of War; Life with the Union Armies and Res-idence on a Southern Plantation, by Thomas W. Knox. With Illustrations. 8vo., pp. 524. New York: Ble-lock & Co.; Boston: Pitman & Shute, 21 School

York Herald. It has been prepared from materials gath ered during the campaigns, and from the writer's own observations and recollections. It is in large type, on white paper, and full of variety, interesting narrative, and thrill-

This is an illustrated edition, of one of the " Compar ion Poets for the People." These are pleasant, swe voices, and this is a charming little book.

HAND BOOK OF THE STEAM ENGINE. 12mo., pp. 474, by John Bourne. New York: D. Appleton; Boston: Crosby & Ainsworth. This to engineers is a very valuable hand book, as contains all the rules required for the right construction

and management of engines of every class, with the east arithmetical solution of those rules, and constituting key to the " Catechism of the Steam Engine."

Song of the Rivers, by Emily T. B. Bennett. 12mo pp. 262. New York: Dexter & Co. Boston: Lee Shepard. This is a story told in verse.

DAY; by Thomas Guthrie, D.D. 12mo., pp. 278. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. This is a very readable and instructive book, full of evangelical sentiment, and very suggestive. It is an attempt, we should judge a very successful one, too, on the part of the anthor to make the parables of the New Tesament fully understood by the common reader. The binding and all the mechanical work is beautiful. It is a

ILLUSTRATIVE GATHERINGS for Preachers and Teachers. By Rev. S. G. Bowes, B. A. Philadelphia: Perkinpine & Higgins. For sale by J. P. Magee.

This is the second series, or a kind of second volume, of "A Manual of Anecdotes, Facts, Figures, Proverbs, Quotations, etc., adapted for Christian teaching," either in the pulpit, the Sabbath School or the family. Those

LEE & SHEPARD, of this city, have just published two neat little volumes for the children, belonging to the

of six thousand acres, with 272,000 vines planted previously to 1865, and 700,000 planted or to be planted this year. Last year the yield was 42,500 gallons of still wine, 60,000 bottles of sparkling wine, and 12,500 gallons of brandy. One hundred men are constantly employed, and double that number during the vintage. There are 8,000 fruit trees, and large varieties of grapes. vintage. There eties of grapes.

Children.

For Zion's Herald. THE THOUGHTLESS PRAYER, AND LITTLE EDDIE'S LETTER.

Little Eddie said his prayers every night at his mother's knee. He did not always think what he was doing when he kneeled down, and though he said good words, he did not pray. We only truly pray when we really wish our heavenly Father to do for us what we ask of him. Sometimes Eddie was sleepy, and his little lips would stop moving before he had finished his prayer. Sometimes he would be thinking of something else while he was repeating the words of his little prayer. Then he would say the words in a hurry, without for a moment thinking how wicked it was to kneel down before God and then forget what he was doing. So one night, thinking only of the funny song he had heard somebody sing, and not remembering that he was about to ask God to take care of him through the night, he rattled off the sweet words of his little prayer with such a strange line as this at the close of it:

"Now I lay me down to sleep; I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake, Pan goes the wagsel!"

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Dear Sir:—I trust that you will be indulgent with us for the sake of the Bible and America, in attempting to teach you, now on the last score of human life, the Greek language, and appoint you, while most busily engaged in America, an assistant Bible-man among the Greeks.

I was so deeply impressed with the beneficial influence of the "Pioneer Boy," that I could not rest until it was prepared for Greek readers.

The task was a grateful one, inasmuch as it was at once Christian and patriotic. On the one hand, it tells both parents and children of every class, that the Bible is the safest guide to prosperity, while on

"Now I lay me down to sleep;
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake, Pop goes the weasel !

His mother was very much shocked, and little Eddie was frightened himself when he came to see what he had done. He had not only not prayed, but he had mocked God. And if he had said his prayer correctly, but had not thought what he was doing, and what he was asking of God, it would not be praying. It is not what we say, but what we want.

Eddie's mother was taken very sick with the small pox, and lest any one besides her in the family should take it, she was removed to another house. The little boy, who did not know the cause of her absence, felt very badly about it. He said his mother did not love him, because she went away from him. O, what a mistake! It was because she did love him, that she left him. It was to save him from sickness, that she had herself removed. How she pined to see him! Finally, he said he would write her a letter and ask her if she loved him, if she wouldn't please to come back again to see him. Now Eddie could not write a word, nor even make a letter. But he asked his father for a piece of paper and a pen. He seated himself at the table, and scrawled his sheet all over with the strangest looking marks that you can imagine. He folded it up; asked his father for an envelope, and then made another scrawl upon the back of that. "There," said he, "papa,

send that to mamma, and I'll see if she loves me." That night, when the little boy was asleep, the letter was taken to his mother. How she smiled and wept when she saw it! "It is from my dear little Eddie," she said, " and I can read every word of it." Having kissed the scribbled paper, she said, "I will write him an answer to it." So she wrote to him how pleased she was to see and to read his letter; that she oved him dearly; that she prayed for him every day, and that she would soon come home and see him.

Eddie's father had laughed at him when he sent the letter, and told him that a Philadelphia lawyer could not read it. But Eddie was confident that his mother could; and when in the morning his father handed him the letter from his mother and read the sweet words in it, the little boy was triumphant. "Didn't I say that mother could read it? She must have read it; for she has answered just what I asked !" The mother knew just what her little boy wished, and so she could answer him, though his questions were written in a scrawl.

what we want; he can read it as it is written in our hearts, and though our prayers are not so regular and clear as those of older persons, they are just as sweet to Jesus. He understands them. He loves to answer them. He hears the simple child-prayer amid ten thousand others, and says, " Of such is the kingdom B. K. P.

My dear children, I am now about to tell you a short story, and perhaps you will like it all the better when you hear that it is true. I did not know the girl myself, but a gentleman told me her story,

little Irish boys and girls; of their schools, and Bibles, and churches. But ere the meeting broke up, the gentleman said to his young hearers: "Before you go, I have one little favor to ask of you, if you will promise to grant it. It is only that each one of you should use this little prayer, 'O God, for Christ's sake, give me thy Holy Spirit!' I should like you to use it every morning and every night, but not only then; often and often in the day, when you are busy in play, or in work; when you are walking, or talking, or learning your lessons; at any time, indeed, when you remember it, offer it up in your hearts. You need not kneel for this purpose; you need not when you remember it, offer it up in your hearts. You need not kneel for this purpose; you need not speak with your lips. Say it in your heart, so that no one may hear you but God."

The gentleman then ceased speaking, and the next day he left the town. A long time passed away before he saw it again; but at last, ten years afterwards, he once more visited the place and held.

wards, he once more visited the place, and held a meeting there, as he had previously done.

The meeting over, the gentleman was preparing to

go, when a lady came up to him, and asked to speak with him. He was rather surprised, for he did not know who the lady was, but she now went on to

" I did," replied the gentleman. "And after the meeting you asked the children to use this little prayer, "O God, for Christ's sake, give me thy Holy Spirit!'"

"I think I recollect that too," he answered.

"Then I must thank you a thousand times," cried the lady; "or, rather, thank God, for it was he who the lady; "or, rather, thank God, for it was he who put the prayer into your heart. I had a little girl then, a troublesome, naughty child, disobedient to me, and quarrelsome with her brothers. She went to your meeting on that day, and when she came home I noticed her unusual quietness, but she did not tell me the cause. She slept in a little closet which adjoined my room, and in the night, as I was lying awake, I fancied I heard her crying. I feared lest she might be ill, but listened before I spoke, and, to my surprise, she was saying over and over, amid her my surprise, she was saying over and over, amid her sobs, O God, for Christ's sake, give me thy Holy Spirit!' O God, for Christ's sake, give me thy Holy Spirit!'

"The next day, I questioned her upon the subject, "The next day, I questioned her upon the subject, when she told me of your request; and she never, from this time, forgot to offer up that prayer, in the manner you mentioned, many times in the day. I very soon noticed a great change in her bebavior and manner. She began to strive against her evil passions, to conquer her willful inclinations, and to be kind and loving to her brothers. Ere long she became an entirely different child. All who knew her observed the great change; and I am sure that no one would the great change; and I am sure that no one would have recognized the disobedient, unruly Lily of days gone by, in the gentle, sweet-tempered little girl

er. She had grown so sweet, so dear, that we were likely to love her too much. She sickened, and soon we knew that we must lose her. She knew it also, and, though sorry to leave us, rejoiced that she was

"She grew worse and worse, until at length the day came when she must die; and as she felt that her breath was failing, and her sight beginning to grow dim, she asked to spesk with her young brothers. Soon they were standing beside her; and, looking carnestly at them, she cried, 'Dear brothers, I am going to die; but first I want to make you promise me that you will often, when I am gone, use this little prayer. O. God for Christ's aske, give me thy Holy

A LITERARY CURIOSITY. The author of the "Pioneer Boy" (Mr. Thayer) has just received a copy of that work, from Athens, Greece, in the Greek language, for President Lincoln. Of course, the work was forwarded before the President's assassination, which event in vests the volume and accompanying letter with a melancholy interest. The presentation copy is from Rev. George Constantine, the translator—himself a native Greek, though he claims this as his adopted country, since he was educated here.

was educated here.

The issue of this work is the first of a series de signed to show Greek readers what kind of men are signed to show threek readers what kind of including reared under our form of government. A great spirit of inquiry has been created there by the fact that our government has withstood the strain of this war, and this publishing enterprise is designed to take advantage of it for the spread of information respecting our Republican institutions. The following is a copy of

he letter that accompanies the volum

ATHENS, Greece, March 24, 1865. To His Excellency the President of the United States HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Dear Sir :- I trus

the Bible is the safest guide to prosperity, while on the other, it gives proper information about America. Taking advantage of the text I have added some foot-notes, statistical and exegetical of American character and institutions not known in the East, and have, also, added a supplement, wherein I give a brie and comprehensive account of the causes, the propects and the conduction of the war, as well as a de

pects and the conduction of the war, as well as a description of the state of the country, at the outest besides a summary of the principal events accomplished under your administration.

Its language is very simple, so that it can be read by children, and the price very low in order that even the poorest may purchase, as I most gratefully have given the labor.

A thousand lithographs were ordered to come from the States, which came too lake to be inserted in the

the States, which came too la'e to be inserted in the copy I forward to your Excellency.

Please, therefore, accept a copy of the "Pioneer Boy" as a specimen of the Greek edition. It is accompanied with our prayers, the greatest gift, and the only one that a Bible man can offer for his and its President, in times like these.

I remain, your humble servant,
A Bible-man, under the
Am. and For. Christian Union, GEORGE CONSTANTINE.

THE BEST PERSUASIVE.

If you would convince a man that he does wrong lo right. But do not care to convince him. Mer will believe what they see. Let them see. Pursue, keep up with, circle round and round your life, as a dog does his master's chaise. Do what you love. Know your own bone; gnaw at it, bury it; unearth it, and gnaw it still. Do not be too moral. You may cheat yourself out of much life so. Aim above y. Be not simply good; be good for some All fables, indeed, have their morals; but the innocent enjoy the story. Let nothing come between you and the light. Respect men as brothers only. When you travel to the Celestial City, carry no letter of introduction. When you knock, ask to see God-none of the servants. In what concerns you much do not think you have companions; know that you are alone in the world.—Thoreau's Letters.

ESTATE OF THE LATE E. M. ROBINSON The estate of the late Edward Mott Robinson inventoried at \$5,700,000; and the estimate of th appraisers is undoubtedly a low one. The amoungiven to his daughter is \$910,000 in cash, and a parce given to his daughter is \$910,000 in cash, and a parcel of real estate in San Francisco valued at \$90,000, together with the profits and interest of the residue, \$4,700,000. By the express terms of the will, the rents, interest and profits are to be paid over by the trustees to the daughter, without any direction, interference or control of her husbund—if she have one.

It does not so much matter how we express our Miss Robinson must therefore have from her father's s entitled to the interest of at least one million more making her total income over \$400,000. What musticent charities might the possessor of such an income dispense.-New Bedford Mercury.

WONDERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WONDERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The construction of the English Language must appear formidable to a foreigner. One of them looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said, "See, what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added, for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language, that "a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises, is called a shoal, and a shoal of Buffalo is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, One day, as he was traveling, he came to a certain town, where he held what is called a Juvenile Missionary Meeting; that is, a Missionary meeting on purpose for young people. He talked to them about Ireland, and told them several pretty stories of the little Irish boys and girls; of their schools, and Bibles, and churches. But ere the meeting broke up, the galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob

Biographical.

JOSEPH DYKES, my father-in law, died in East Greenwich, R. I., Oct. 1st, aged 80 years. He was a native of Leeds, Eng., where, about 1805, when but 20 years of age, he was converted and joined the Wesleyan Society. In early life he sat under the ministry of such men as John Pawson, Adam Clarke, Richard Watson, Joseph Benson, Libes Parting and Charles a Pawson, Adam Clarke, Richard watson, Joseph Benson, Jabez Bunting, and other notable men of those days, whom he ever held in recollection and reverence, and of whom and those early days, he ever delighted to speak. He arrived in this country, with a wife and seven children, in Nov., 1826, and first settled in Great Falls, N. H. He arrived in this country, with a wife and seven children, in Nov., 1826, and first settled in Great Falls, N. H., where he immediately connected himself with the M. E. Church, then in its infancy, in that place. He subsequently removed to Suncook, N. H., where he introduced Methodism, and where it has ever since been in a flourishing state. He subsequently resided in Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Yonkers, in some of which places he filled the offices of trustee, class leader and steward with acceptability and usefulness, and where he will be affectionately remembered by those with whom he was associated in church fellowship. He saw many and strange vicissitudes in life—changes of prosperity and of adversity, of joys and sorrows, of smiles and of tears, having buried his wife and eight of his nine children, who passed on before him. But through all these changes, he remained faithful to God; never forsaking his church and people, or turning his back upon his ministers, for any cause whatever, even for an hour, in all his life. His last sickness was severe, and his final exit was sudden; but after a membership of sixty years in the Methodist Church, he died as he had lived, in full possession of all his faculties, exclaiming, "O death, where is thy sting, O grave, where is thy victory!"

S. W. COGEESHALL.

J. WESLEY MILLER died at Jenksville, in Ludlow,

J. Wesley Miller died at Jenksville, in Ludlow, Mass, July 13th, aged 37 years. He embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1842. Though he subsequently lost in a measure his first love and Christian a curvity, he still lived a life of prayer, and maintained an unsullied reputation and character. After the commencement of his long and painful sickness, of nearly three years, he was greatly renewed in the spirit of his mind. He patiently "endured as seeing Him who is invisible." During the last seven or eight weeks of his stay among us his mind was without a cloud, and his heart was filled with "the peace of God which passeth all understanding." His frequent testimonies were clear, explicit and full. His dying room was "The chamber where the good man meets his fate," etc. This is the first time that this large and well known family group, consisting of aged parents and ten surviving children, has been invaded by death. May they all live as well and die as happy as the departed one! Bro. M died in the bosom of his father's family; besides whom be leaves a widow in all the sorrows of bereavement; but still rejoicing that her loss is his infinite gain.

Samuel A. Cushing.

MISS PHILENA A. ROBINSON died, at Fremont, Miss Philena A. Rodinson died, at Fremont, N. H., Oct. 18th, aged 18 years. She gave her heart to God in the winter of 1863, while attending school at Northfield. Her subsequent life showed that her consecration was entire, and that she had not a desire to remove from the altar any portion of the sacrifice she had made. She loved the social means of grace, and when at her home was seldom absent from the class and prayer meetings. Her sickness was brief, her death sudden and unexpected. At her last class meeting she said, "I am never so busy but that I get time each day to pray." During her sickness abe testified that Josus was precious.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 24. W. H. WASHBURN.

two neat little volumes for the children, belonging to the "Prudy Series," entitled DOTTY DIMPLE and FAIRY BOOK, both by Sophie May.

LADIES' REPOSITORY for November contains two engravings and some excellent reading.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1118, contains among others an excellent article on the Literary life of Isaac Taylor.

LARGEST VINEYARD IN THE WORLD.—It is LARGEST VINEYARD IN THE WORLD.—It is said that the Buena Vista Vineyard, in Sonoma county, Cal., is the largest in the world. It consists

house was sought and loved by the circuit preacher, who ever found with them a welcome home. The writer recollects many greeting and parting with the injunction, "Farewell, prove faithful, and by the grace of God we'll meet in that better land."

THOMAS WHITE, JR.

Marlboro', N. H., Oct. 23d.

Mrs. Susan Buswell, of Sandwich, N. H., died of consumption, Oct. 15th, aged 74 years. She was a woman of marked energy and sagacity; and when these powers were sanctified by the Holy Spirit fifty-four years ago, under the labors of Benjamin Burnham, she became a marked Christian. With rare steadiness she has pursued her heavenward pilgrimage, and with delightful cheerfulness borne the toils and trials incident to a mother's life, and the grivyous peans of two years' skipses. er's life, and the grievous pains of two years' sickness. She died well—as an earnest Methodist would expect and desire."

SALLY N. CHASE, wife of Ambrose P. Chase, died in Athol, Oct. 12th. About ten years since she experienced religion. She was most exemplary in all the relations of life. Every good enterprise had in her a warm and earnest friend. She was a kind neighbor, and highly prized by all who knew her. In her Christian character she was by all who knew her. In her Christian character she was unassuming, regular at church, and an earnest teacher in the Sabbath School. Among her last words she said, "I wish I could sing." To her husband inquiring. "Are you happy?" said she, "Yes, I have loved my Jesus, I am going to live with him." Having said this she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

South Royalston, Oct. 24.

George W. Hill, of 8th Maine Regiment Vols., youngest son of John and Rebecca Hill, of Naples, Me., died of wounds received in a skirmish at Spring Hill, Va., Feb. 5th, 1865, aged 21 years, 9 months. He was converted a few years ago, and immediately joined our church in this place. He was a very worthy young man, and one that bid fair to fill some responsible place in society with honor. He was beloved by all who knew him. Naples, Me., Aug, 1865. G. W. BALLOU.

ABIJAH RICE died in Rindge, N. H, Aug. 14, aged ABIJAH KICE died in Rindge, N. H., Aug. 14, aged 79 years. He was an exemplary Christian. He was deeply concerned in whatever relates to human welfare. Many years did he "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." When the final summous came for him to quit his labors, it found him ready and waiting. His conflict with the last enemy gave additional proof of the power of faith in Christ, not only to sustain the soul in that trying hour, but also to cause it to triumph with immortal hope.

GEORGE W. MORRISON, of Haverhill, N. H, wa born Aug. 13, 1805. He was a peaceful citizen, good neighbor, and affectionate father. He was much interested in religious meetings, especially in sacred music. During his long, distressing sickness, he often called for the singing of favorite pieces. He died in hope, Oct. 11th, 1865.

J. M. B. Haverhill, Oct. 19th.

SOPHIA HARVEY, one of the oldest and best members of the church in Saco, Me., departed this life in great peace, Oct. 23d, aged 70 years and 7 months. One of her last sayings was, "If you call in some time and find

JULIA A. TRAPTON, wife of Rev. A. C. Trafton, of the Maine Conference, died of typhoid fever, in Kenne-bunk, Oct. 14, aged 33 years. She was a woman of subunk, Oct. 14, aged 33 years. She was a woman of superior natural endowments, and although unassuming in her nature, was eminently fitted for the position in life to which Providence had called her. Hers was a symmetrical character, a harmonious development of all the powers of the mind, the beautiful blending of intelligence and affection, of knowledge and piety. Through maternal influence, she was the subject of renewing grace in early childhood, but owing to timidity and distrust, lost this new life in Christ, yet sought and obtained it again in maturer years. Her piety was thorough, consistent, intelligent. She had clear and comprehensive views of the divine requirements; these once seen, their obligation was deptly felt: hence her piety was not the ripole on the dens upon her heart, as well as in her life. She was a faithful laborer, so far as circumstances permitted, in the vineyard of her Master, and an efficient co-worker with her husband. During the last few years of her life she was severely chastened by various afflictions; but she re-ceived them as the discipline of life, and saw the hand of her heavenly Father in them all, bringing her nearer to himself

Her state of mind during her last sickness may be best tief state of mind during her last sickness may be best told in her own words. Near its commencement she remarked to her husband that she would not probably recover. He asked her wnat her choice was she replied, "I keep my preferences in cheek. I have lost my own will lie entirely passive in the hands of the Lord. I have the assurance that Jesus saves me."

She submitted to God in triumph and trust her little daughters of six months and six years. As the last energy that the last energy was saven as the last energy that the same trust are saven as the last energy that t daughters of six months and six years. As the last enemy approached, so the Saviour drew nearer; and the smile that lit up her dying features told how gloriously he

was present to her redeemed spirit. JOHN BRYANT joined the M. E. Church by letter from the Congregational Church of this place, Oct. 16, 1843, and died Sept. 30th, 1865, aged 56 years, leaving a wife and several children, members of our church, and two others entering by probation. While it is well with in rightcous, may his family all live the rightcous life.

W. G. L.

Princeton, Mass.

W. G. L.

Jonas Brooks joined the M. E. Church, Aug. 31st, 1838, and died Oct. 7th, aged 94 years, 9 months, 21 days. His last days were complete in faith. He made a profession of religion in 1810, and joined the Congregational Church. That church taking on the Unitarian type, he left it, and finally joined, yes, helped organize our church in this place. He paid more than any other person to erect the meeting-house in 1840; and afterward gave \$200 toward the bell. He has given liberally to support the ministry. Nor has he confined his liberality to home. Amherst, Middletown, Conn., Wilibraham, and Concord, N. H., have shared his donations for their educational purposes; and churches many, from the colored church in Worcester, to many of our churches in New England, and to Ohio. Still more, he did not forget us in his death. I learn that the Bible and Missionary Causes, the Wesleyan Academy and Biblical Institute, have been remembered in his will. Blossod must be his memory, and without doubt, heaven is his home
Princeton, Mass., Oct. 29. WM. G. LEONARD.

REV. H. W. LEONARD died in Otis, Mass, Oct. 17th, aged 26 years. He was a native of North Adams; had preached in the Methodist connection four years; but, for the last six months had supplied the pulpit of the Congretional Society in Otis. He was a faithful laborer; serious, earnest in his work; and looking hopefully to a future of usefulness. He had for years a holy ambition to surmount all the obstacles in the way of his education for the mount all the obstacles in the way on ins education for the ministry. In his studies he was enthusiastic, working with the most persevering industry, even beyond his strength, that he might be thoroughly prepared for the sacred office, to which he believed himself as called by the Holy Ghost. His death was unexpected by all. In a te ver, which seemed to present no alarming symptoms, he suddenly suck down into the arms of death. Conscion in his last hour, he raised his hands and exclaimed "Beautiful! beautiful!" He leaves a wife and one child

Advertisements.

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A RTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. Terms: \$2.50 a year; 3 copies for \$6; 5 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club, \$10. Single Numbers for sale by News Agents throughout the United States. Two volumes a year, beginning in January and July. Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,

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as Iron, Orude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparise

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E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, June 7

eowly West Troy, N. Y.

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GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D. Proprietor,

New England Botanic Depot, Boston, Mass.

May 10

THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT, Office, 121 Court Street, Boston.

Mr. SILLOWAY invites the attentiou of Societies or Building Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or erecting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the erection of large edifices, especially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the crection of the new State House at Montpelier, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construction of over fifty churches, costing from \$2,000 to \$40,000 each. He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any desiring his services, Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention.

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